

THE DIAL

A Monthly Journal of Current Literature

PUBLISHED BY
A. C. McCLURG & CO.

CHICAGO, MAY, 1889.

[VOL. X., No. 100.]
TERMS—\$1.50 PER YEAR.

EVERY SHEET]

Royal Irish Linen

[WATERMARKED.]

WRITING PAPERS.

YEARS AGO Writing Paper of ordinary quality was considered good enough generally for polite and select business correspondence in America. MARCUS WARD & CO. succeeded in producing a paper made from the finest material, and placed it before the intelligent American public. From that time "Royal Irish Linen" writing paper became synonymous with all that is considered elegant in correspondence. It grew rapidly in favor, and to-day is deservedly the best-known paper in America's highest circles. At all World's Exhibitions it has been awarded the highest honors, and all the appliances of new machinery and improved methods of manufacture are brought into requisition to maintain the highest standard of excellence. It is needless to say that owing to its great success, numerous cheap imitations have been placed on the market by unscrupulous makers and dealers, and the prices asked for the cheap stuff is quite as high as should be asked for the genuine "Royal Irish Linen." To avoid all mistakes the name in full is watermarked in each sheet, as may be seen by holding the paper against the light. In any case where the paper is not kept by stationers, samples and prices will be mailed on application to

MARCUS WARD & CO. (Limited), 734 Broadway, NEW YORK.

"HAMMOND" TYPE WRITER.

PRICE, INCLUDING A TABLE
OR EXTRA TYPE WHEEL, \$100.00.

LONDON AWARD.—"The best Type Writer for office work where speed is required." Has invariably taken highest award when put in competition. Never been beaten. Its capacity for speed beyond that of any other Type Writer, and at its highest speed the work is as perfect as at its lowest; in this respect unapproachable by any other machine. Increased manifolding capacity, noise reduced to a minimum, and a pleasant elastic touch which does not weary the operator.

Send for descriptive pamphlet and specimen of writing to

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER CO.,
206 La Salle Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

INSURE IN THE TRAVELERS, OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Principal Accident Company of America. Largest
in the World. Has paid its Policy
Holders over \$15,000,000.

ITS ACCIDENT POLICIES

Indemnify the Business or Professional Man or Farmer for his Profits, the Wage-Worker for his Wages, lost from Accidental Injury, and guarantee Principal Sum in case of death. No Extra Charge for European Travel and Residence.

FULL PRINCIPAL SUM paid for loss of Hands, Feet, Hand and Foot, or Sight, by Accident. ONE-THIRD same for loss of single Hand or Foot.

RATES AS LOW AS WILL PERMANENTLY SECURE FULL PAYMENT of Policies. Only \$5.00 a year to Professional or Business Men for each \$1,000 with \$5.00 Weekly Indemnity.

This Company issues also the best LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES in the market. INDEFEASIBLE, NON-FORFEITABLE, WORLD-WIDE.

FULL PAYMENT IS SECURED BY

\$9,584,000 Assets, \$1,909,000 Surplus

Not left to the chances of an Empty Treasury
and Assessments on the Survivors.

AGENCIES AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS
IN THE U. S. AND CANADA.

J. G. BATTERSON, RODNEY DENNIS, J. E. MORRIS,
President. Secretary. Asst. Sec'y.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY'S

APRIL PUBLICATIONS.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON HUMAN ANATOMY.

New (Second) Edition, Rewritten and Enlarged. Containing 495 Illustrations. By JOSEPH LEIDY, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, etc., etc. 8vo, extra cloth, \$6.00; sheep, \$6.50.

In the preparation of this great work, Dr. Leidy has given special attention to those parts of the human body, a minute knowledge of which is essential to the successful practitioner of surgery and medicine. The names in most text-books are given in Latin; the author, however, has as far as possible used an English equivalent for such names, the Latin being given in foot notes. Various other improvements, such as long experience has suggested, have also been made in the nomenclature of the science. The illustrations are numerous and largely original, and prepared in the best style of the engraver's art.

As most of the recent text-books of anatomy are very cumbersome, the condensation of this volume is a feature of great merit. The first edition of the work, which has been out of print for many years, was very highly esteemed, and old copies have long commanded extravagant prices. The present edition (entirely rewritten) presents the ripe fruits of Dr. Leidy's experience of many years of successful labor as a teacher and as an original observer and discoverer in anatomical science, and the work will be everywhere recognized as the leading authority on the subjects of which it treats.

The Alpine Fay.

A Romance from the German of E. WERNER.

Translated by MRS. A. L. WISTER, author of "The Owl's Nest," "Picked up in the Streets," etc. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

"Another charming translation, and like all of Mrs. Wister's stories, reads as if originally written in English."—*Phila. Times*.

"It is quite a relief to turn from the mawkish, sentimental novels of the new school of female writers, to this bright and wholesome romance."—*Norristown Herald*.

John Cbaraxes.

A Tale of the Civil War in America. By PETER BOYLSTON. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

"The volume ought to attract more attention than any modern American Novel. It contains many striking sketches of men of note in Europe and America during the first half of this century who appear as acting characters. From internal evidence it seems quite probable that the rumor is correct which identifies the nominal author, Peter Boylston, with George Ticknor Curtis, Esq. The purity of the style, for which Mr. Curtis's writings are distinguished, confirms the supposition."—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*.

Jerry.

By "THE DUCHESS," author of "Under-Cur-rents," "Honourable Mrs. Vereker," "A Marvel," etc. No. 97 *Lippincott's Select Novels*. Paper, 25 cts.; half cloth, 50 cts.

The characteristics that have won for this writer so large an audience are to be found here in ample plenty, and the book will have no less attraction to them than has its long line of predecessors from the same prolific source.

A Plain Argument for God.

By GEORGE STUART FULLERTON, Professor of Philosophy in the University of Pennsylvania. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00.

"A child old enough to entertain ideas respecting Divine things might read it with understanding, and the most learned savant might profit by unprejudiced study of its profound reasoning."—*Phila. Enquirer*.

* * For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent free of expense, by the publishers, on receipt of price.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, 715 AND 717 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Diseases and Injuries of the Ear.

Their Prevention and Cure. Volume V. of *Practical Lessons in Nursing*. By CHAS. H. BURNETT, A.M., M.D., Consulting Aurist to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Philadelphia; Lecturer on Otology, Women's Medical College of Penn., etc.

PREVIOUSLY ISSUED:

- I.—THE NURSING AND CARE OF THE NERVOUS AND INSANE; by Chas. K. Mills, M.D.
- II.—MATERNITY; INFANCY; CHILDHOOD. The Hygiene of Pregnancy; the Nursing and Weaning of Infants; The Care of Children in Health and Disease; by John M. Keating, M.D.
- III.—OUTLINES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF DIET; or, The Regulation of Food to the Requirements of Health and the Treatment of Disease; by E. T. Bruen, M.D.
- IV.—FEVER-NURSING; by J. C. Wilson, A.M., M.D. 12mo, extra cloth, \$1.00 each.

Far in the Forest.

A STORY. By S. WEIR MITCHELL, M.D., LL.D. (Harv.), author of "Hephzibah Guinness," etc. 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

"Dr. Mitchell, whose fame as a physician is almost world-wide, has also achieved an enviable reputation as a novelist. This time he has stolen from the cares of a laborious profession leisure enough to write a very entertaining story; the result of observation and experience among an interesting class of people in the lumber regions."

Marriage and Divorce in the United States as they are and as they ought to be.

By D. CONVERS, S.S.J.E., Ass't at St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50

"Of all the writings on the growing evil of divorce in this country there is nothing so sound and so full of solid startling facts, as this book by Rev. D. Convers."—*Phila Bulletin*.

ROBERTS BROTHERS' RECENT BOOKS.

BUREAUCRACY:

OR, A CIVIL SERVICE REFORMER. By HONORE DE BALZAC. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. 12mo, half Russia, \$1.50. Uniform with "Duchesse de Langeais," "Père Goriot," "César Birotteau," "Eugénie Grandet," "The Country Doctor," "Cousin Pons," "The Two Brothers," "The Alkahest," "Modeste Mignon," "The Magic Skin," "Louis Lambert," and "Cousin Bette."

The thirteenth volume in Miss Wormeley's fine series of translations from the great novelist.

THE LITTLE PILGRIM:

FURTHER EXPERIENCES. In the Seen and Unseen—On the Dark Mountains—The Land of Darkness. One volume, 16mo, limp cloth, 60 cents. Uniform with our editions of "A Little Pilgrim," "Old Lady Mary," "The Open Door—The Portrait," etc.

Referring to the first volume, the *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "It is highly imaginative in its scope, representing one of the world-worn and weary pilgrims of our earthly sphere as entering upon the delights of heaven after death. The picture of heaven is drawn with the rarest delicacy and refinement. The book will be a balm to the heart of many readers who are in accord with the faith of its author; and to others its reading will afford rare pleasure from the exceeding beauty and affecting simplicity of its almost perfect literary style."

PRISONERS OF POVERTY ABROAD.

By HELEN CAMPBELL, author of "Prisoners of Poverty," "The What-to-do Club," "Mrs. Herndon's Income," etc. 12mo, cloth, \$1.00; paper covers, 50 cents.

This book is the result of fifteen months' observation among the working-women of England, France, and Italy. And what have all the study of political economy, all the writing of treatises about labor, all the Parliamentary debates, all the blue books, all the philanthropic organizations, all the appeals to a common humanity, done, in half a century, for these victims of what is called a modern civilization?—*New York Tribune*.

STORIES OF THE SEEN AND THE UNSEEN.

By MARGARET O. W. OLIPHANT. One volume. 16mo, cloth, \$1.25. This volume is composed of the four supernatural stories, written by Mrs. Oliphant, as follows: "A Little Pilgrim: In the Unseen;" "The Little Pilgrim: Further Experiences;" "Old Lady Mary: A Story of the Seen and the Unseen;" "The Open Door—The Portrait: Two Stories of the Seen and the Unseen."

ETHICAL RELIGION.

By WILLIAM MACKINTIRE SALTER. One volume, 16mo, cloth, price, \$1.50.

A volume of lectures given, for the most part, before the Society for Ethical Culture of Chicago.

A new book soon to be looked out for, which will surprise many inside and outside the churches.—*Chicago Unity*.

LONDON OF TO-DAY.

AN ILLUSTRATED HANDBOOK FOR THE SEASON OF 1889. Fifth year of publication. One volume, 12mo, cloth, price, \$1.50.

An interesting and instructive book for the traveller and the stay-at-home.

A RAMBLING STORY.

By MARY COWDEN CLARKE. A new edition. One volume, 16mo, cloth, price, \$1.00; paper cover, 50 cents. A new edition of one of the old favorites.

NEARLY READY.

SERAPHITA; by HONORE DE BALZAC. The fourteenth volume of Miss Wormeley's remarkable translations.

BY LEAFY WAYS. Brief Studies in the Book of Nature; by F. A. KNIGHT. Illustrated.

HISTORY OF THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL, from the Reign of David up to the Capture of Samaria; by ERNEST RENAN. The second volume of Renan's great history.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH: A Comparison; by P. G. HAMERTON. A series of delightful essays in the vein of "Intellectual Life."

ROBERTS BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, BOSTON.

D. APPLETON & CO.

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

The History of Ancient Civilization

A Hand-book based upon M. Gustave Ducoudray's "Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation." Edited by the Rev. J. VERSCHOYLE, M.A. With Illustrations. Large 12mo, cloth. Price, \$1.75.

Ducoudray's "Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation" is a recent French work that has been highly commended by European critics. An English version of the work has been prepared in two parts, one entitled "The History of Ancient Civilization," the other "The History of Modern Civilization." The first part is now ready, as above; the second part will follow shortly. The work has been not merely translated but edited and revised.

A Treatise on Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations,

Including Building and Loan Associations, Accumulating Fund Associations, Co-operative Banks, etc. With Appendix containing Laws of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, Forms for Articles of Associations, By-Laws, Account-Books, etc. By SEYMOUR DEXTER, President of "The Chemung Valley Mutual Association," and Vice-President of "The New York Co-operative Savings and Building-Loan Association State League." 12mo, cloth, \$1.25.

The Playtime Naturalist.

By Dr. J. E. TAYLOR, F.L.S., Editor of "Science Gossip." With 366 Illustrations. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

"As the writer," says the author in his preface, "was once a boy himself, and vividly remembers the never-to-be-forgotten rambles and observations of the objects in the country, and, moreover, as he treasures up such reminiscences as the most pleasant and innocent of an active man's life, he thought he could not do better than enlist this younger generation in the same loves and same pleasures."

The Story of Happinolande.

AND OTHER LEGENDS. By O. B. BUNCE, author of "Bachelor Bluff," etc. The Gainesborough Series. 12mo, paper cover, 25 cents.

CONTENTS: "The Story of Happinolande"; "A Millionaire's Millions"; "The City Beautiful"; "John's Attie."

The Reproach of Annesley.

By MAXWELL GREY, author of "The Silence of Dean Maitland." *Appleton's Town and Country Library.* 12mo, paper cover, 50 cents. (Also in cloth, 75 cts.)

"The Reproach of Annesley" will be welcomed by every reader of "The Silence of Dean Maitland," a novel that has been pronounced by both English and American critics as a work possessing striking power and originality.

The Ladies' Gallery.

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY, and Mrs. CAMPBELL-PRAED, authors of "The Right Honorable." *Appleton's Town and Country Library.* 12mo, paper cover. Price, 50 cents. (Also in cloth, 75 cents.)

An absorbing, powerful, and artistic work.—*London Post.*

1, 3 AND 5 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO'S
NEW BOOKS.*The Open Door.*

A NOVEL. By BLANCHE WILLIS HOWARD, author of "One Summer," "Guenn," etc. Crown 8vo, \$1.50.

This story promises to be one of the most notable literary features of the season. The scenes and characters are German, some of them peculiarly charming; while the narrative is vigorous, picturesque, and engaging, such as readers of "One Summer" and "Guenn" recall with delight.

The Way: The Nature and Means of Revelation.

By JOHN F. WEIR, Professor in Yale University. Crown 8vo, gilt top, \$1.75.

Professor Weir here offers a book which is commended to the attention of thoughtful readers in all denominations. The aim of the book is "to exhibit the general teaching of Revelation as pointing THE WAY of Salvation."

Prolegomena to In Memoriam.

By THOMAS DAVIDSON. With an index to the Poem. 12mo, \$1.25.

A book which merits a hearty welcome from all who appreciate the great qualities of Tennyson's world-famous poem.

Picturesque Alaska.

By ABBY JOHNSON WOODMAN. With an Introduction by J. G. WHITTIER, and Illustrations. 16mo, \$1.00.

Mrs. Woodman gives, in an amusing way, her experiences on a recent visit to Alaska. The book contains much information which will be useful to people intending to make the Alaska trip, and gives some clear idea of this wonderful land, which every year attracts an increasing tide of travel.

Wheeler's Dictionary of Fiction.

An Explanatory and Pronouncing Dictionary of the Noted Names of Fiction; including also Familiar Pseudonyms, Surnames bestowed on Eminent Men, and analogous Popular Appellations often referred to in Literature and Conversation. By WILLIAM A. WHEELER. New Edition, very considerably enlarged by CHARLES G. WHEELER. 12mo, \$2.00.

A Satchel Guide

For the Vacation Tourist in Europe. Edition for 1889, revised, and printed from entirely new plates. \$1.50.

John Lotbrop Motley.

By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. \$1.50.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

THE DIAL

VOL. X. MAY, 1889. No. 109.

CONTENTS.

PROFIT SHARING. <i>W. H. Ray</i>	5
THE INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN. <i>F. W. Gookin</i>	9
MAINE ON INTERNATIONAL USAGES. <i>Jas. O. Pierce</i>	12
RECENT EDUCATIONAL BOOKS. <i>Edward Playfair Anderson</i>	13
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	16
Hamerton's Portfolio Papers.—Smith's Foreign Visitors in England.—Morley's English Writers; Vol. IV., The Fourteenth Century.—Miss Morgan's An Hour with Delsarte.—Lunt's Across Lots.—Hill's Our English.—Waters's William Shakespeare Portrayed by Himself.—Hubbard's and Carrett's Catalogue of the "Barton Collection" in the Boston Public Library.	
TOPICS IN MAY PERIODICALS	19
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	19

PROFIT SHARING.*

Strikes, lock-outs, the cries of children, the curses of men, angry mutterings of an anarchistic band, like the low thundering premonitions of a rising storm, signify some trouble with existing industrial conditions. The uppermost problem is the labor problem. What is that? In brief it is this: How shall there be a more equitable division of the results of productive industry between employer and employee? If anyone thinks this definition begs the question, he would better not spend his time in reading this article, or the works that serve it as a timely text.

First on the list is the volume of Johns Hopkins University Studies, "A History of Coöperation in the United States." Did this university need to justify its existence, its case would be sufficiently pleaded by this single volume. By such a work it reflects honor upon itself and does a service of great worth

* HISTORY OF COÖPERATION IN THE UNITED STATES. Johns Hopkins University Studies, Vol. VI. Baltimore: N. Murray, Publication Agent.

SHARING THE PROFITS. By Mary Whiton Calkins, A.M. Boston: Ginn & Co.

PROFIT SHARING BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE. A Study in the Evolution of the Wages System. By Nicholas Paine Gilman. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

to every student of social questions. Between the covers of the volume are contained facts gathered from all available sources, which may startle the merely theoretical economist who rarely puts his head beyond his door, and whose methods of reasoning and argument have been deductive as a geometrical demonstration. To obtain these facts five Johns Hopkins University men—Messrs. Bemis, Shaw, Warner, Shinn, and Randall—divided the United States into territories so small that each could make a careful and exhaustive study of coöperation within the limits apportioned him. Thus are treated, in separate chapters, the coöperative experiments in New England; in the Middle States, by which seem to be meant New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey; in the Northwest, including Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Iowa; in the West, *i. e.*, in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Kansas, and Nebraska, the Mormon settlements in Utah, California; and in Maryland and other Southern states. The scholarly men who have compiled these facts and figures have been wise enough not to obtrude a theory based upon their investigations. The work is a monument of labor, and will prove of invaluable service to future investigators. Had arguments been made and conclusions definitely stated, there would of necessity have been in the reader's mind a suspicion that all the facts obtainable were not presented. The work of formulating and defending a theory could not successfully be so largely coöperative as the labor of accumulating statistics: that task would be better delegated to a single writer. Two truths are clearly enough demonstrated. The first is that productive coöperation cannot at present succeed in this country to any general extent, because it is too radical a change from the existing industrial system, and because it leaves out of account that important and increasingly important productive factor, the *entrepreneur*, or manager. The second fact made obvious by a perusal of these pages is that social regeneration is not to be sought through revolution and anarchy, but through and along with a moral regeneration which shall make the grasping monopolist a moral impossibility as he is now a moral monstrosity, and shall make that individuality whose keynote is "each for all" not an accepted theory but an accomplished fact.

The little pamphlet of less than seventy pages, written by Miss Calkins, an instructor in Wellesley College, is an excellent hand-book for the general reader who wishes to inform himself concerning a few of the most prominent experiments in profit sharing, and to get some idea of the ethical and economic principles upon which the argument of profit sharing is based. Illustrations of practical operation are drawn, with a single exception, from foreign sources; particularly the Maison Leclaire, the Bon Marché, and the Familestère at Guise. The portions of the monograph which will be read with the most interest are the last part of Chapter I., in which the writer assumes that profit sharing directly increases, indirectly increases, and regulates production; and Chapter VI., where objections to profit sharing are discussed. The value of the pamphlet is enhanced by the addition of a bibliography of profit sharing.

The latest and most noteworthy book is that by Mr. Gilman. It differs materially from either of the works just mentioned. It does not treat, as does the Johns Hopkins volume, of coöperation; it is confined to profit sharing, and while giving all the examples of profit sharing mentioned in the "History of Coöperation," it adds many others. Mr. Gilman makes no assumptions, takes nothing for granted. He treats the subject from the economic standpoint; and while he clearly states his own views and conclusions, he is evidently singularly free from the curse of either preconceived and biassive notions or an arrogant belief that his conclusions are final. As may be inferred, therefore, Mr. Gilman's point is scientific, and by his treatment of the subject he compels one to believe that there is an earnest attempt to know and tell the truth. Beginning with a striking and not generally perceived analogy between product sharing, which was formerly customary to a large extent in New England in agriculture, which still obtains in the fisheries industry, and is "the natural method of rewarding labor in primitive times and fundamental industries," the author proceeds to a discussion of the wages system in all its various forms. He claims that it is a great advance over the system of former days, because of its general—nay, universal—applicability to the existing conditions of industrial life. The present system has some disadvantages, in that time wages afford insufficient remuneration to the good workman, too large pay to the inferior employee,

and only the average man is properly remunerated for his time. Piece-work can not generally take the place of time-work, because it involves the necessity of more extensive superintendence. Under the piece system the efficient laborer is rewarded for his efficiency; but the incompetent, aided by labor organizations, demands time wages, notwithstanding the unfairness, as the only means by which he may gain a sufficient livelihood. The sliding scale has been attempted and abandoned.

For more than forty years, profit sharing has been employed in France with marked success. What does profit sharing propose to do? It proposes to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the product, to lessen the expense of superintendence, and to give to the laborer a larger share than he at present receives of the results of his labor. If profit sharing can be shown to do what it professes to be able to accomplish, it should everywhere supplant the present wages system. Human nature is both energetic and lazy, ambitious and self-satisfied, possessed of a desire to reform and of an unthinking helplessness engendered by *laissez faire*. On the whole, this complex thing we call human nature will put forth more effort to secure increased comforts or enlarged leisure. The workman, once assured that the results of augmented skill, or rapidity, or faithfulness, may be secured to himself and not given to an employer, is certain to increase his effort. So far forth he comes under the influence of the same motive that actuates the employer,—the most powerful of all motives, that of self-interest. Each does his best, each watches carefully himself and his neighbor. There is less waste, more economy; less talk, more work; less indifference, more thoughtful consideration of quality as essential. There can be but one result: larger product united with improved quality. As a matter of fact, if testimony is needed, it is at hand in great abundance. It is of one sort, so far as this question goes. Even those firms that have abandoned profit sharing after a brief trial, assert that the material results of labor were enlarged and improved. Not only is this true, but the increased value of the product of a given force of workmen during a given time accrues partly to the employer, largely to the employee. Herein their interests are identical.

From this it follows that profit sharing tends to reduce to a minimum the difficulties between employer and laborer. The friction of the past has arisen from a sense of alienation of

interests. Could each see the real identity of interest which profit sharing illustrates or emphasizes, the day of strikes and lockouts would soon be past. In but two noteworthy instances has serious trouble arisen between a firm and its workmen, after the adoption of profit sharing. Messrs. Brewster of New York, carriage manufacturers, after two and a half years of profit sharing, abandoned the system on account of a strike of their men, who were urged to this action by the labor agitation of May, 1872. The men struck at a time when \$11,000 was about to be paid as bonus, and thus forfeited by a two weeks' strike \$19,000 in wages and homes. It was a strange "freak," to use the expression of one of the partners. It is at least so far an abnormal case that it can hardly be admitted as evidence against profit sharing. The other instance of abandonment occurred after so long a trial that it probably has had much influence in delaying a general adoption of the new system. The Messrs. Briggs, coal miners, after years of contention with the labor organizations, contending against suspicion and even hatred of their men, in 1865 adopted profit sharing. The workmen distrusted the managers and opposed their plans. During the six years that followed, however, the success of a plan which paid to the stockholders an annual dividend of twelve and a half per cent. and to the laborers a bonus of two and a half per cent. of the invested capital, or about six per cent. on the wages, made the firm enthusiastic believers and the men willing coöperators in the new plan. The change to the employers was largely financial, to the employees moral. Instead of enemies, they became the friends of the firm. Owing, however, to depression of business and other misfortunes, it became necessary in 1874, after two years of great prosperity and exceptionally high earnings, to reduce the wages. The reduction was accepted only after a four weeks' strike. Then followed a fight against the union, which was so bitter that the miners were compelled finally to choose between the union and the firm. The choice was what might be expected; and profit sharing in the Whitwood collieries was at an end. The mistakes of the firm were three in number: During the days of prosperity they paid wages higher than the prevailing rate; when wages and bonus to labor were diminished there was not a corresponding diminution in the rate of bonus to capital; the payment of bonus to labor was made dependent upon an annual rate

of the stockholders, many of whom were not informed of the true condition of affairs, and most of whom, outside of the managing firm, were utterly out of sympathy with a profit sharing system. In consideration of these mistakes, any of which might have proved fatal to the success of the plan, we are justified in saying that the failure was not caused by any defect in the plan of profit sharing.

One feature of profit sharing, which seems to Mr. Gilman essential to its success, is that of general stability of the wages paid. In an especially prosperous time, neither interest on capital nor wages should greatly rise; nor in season of commercial distress should interest or wages considerably fall, though the bonus paid to labor and capital may decrease or even be cut off entirely. Sharing the profits is not a universal panacea for industrial disorders. It is, however, rational to suppose that it will be very likely to bring about peace between master and workman, because it is really a partnership without the absurd condition of brainlessness that has characterized most attempts at industrial coöperation.

There are other reasons why general adoption of profit sharing would be a step in advance of the present wages system. "Wages are paid from the product of labor" is no longer so heterodox as when Henry George was the only man who dared to say that "Wages are not drawn from capital, but produced by labor." Three services claim remuneration in every industry: capital, management, labor. Each is helpless without the other. Whether combined in a single individual, or divided among three parties, each is entitled to its full share of resulting profits. By custom, the manager and workmen are paid in stipulated amounts. This stipulation does not deprive the manager of an increased reward, in case of unusual success secured by unusual effort. Is there any reason in justice why the third industrial factor should be deprived of his share of the surplus which may remain after the proper remuneration of the capitalist and *entrepreneur*? If it be objected that the laborer is ruled out from a division of profits that remain after the stipulated interest, management, salaries, and wages have been paid, because he assumes no risk, it is answered, that if he makes especial effort to secure a larger or improved product he assumes risk to the extent of the extraordinary above the ordinary effort, and is in equity entitled to his proportionate share of any

extraordinary profit, just as he bears his proportionate part of the loss in case his unusual effort produces no more than the ordinary returns. So far as the laborer is by any industrial system deprived of his due, to that degree is the system wrong; so far as by any industrial system the workman is given what is justly his, to that degree is the system right. That profit sharing is an improvement upon the simple wages system, in so far that it is more equitable, seems incontestable.

It remains to consider some of the objections that may be urged against profit sharing as a system. That it is an innovation is no grounds for rejection; that it is to so large an extent looked upon by the workmen with suspicion is no argument against it, though that feeling justifies careful investigation as to its cause. It is easy to say, but hard to prove, that any plan brought forward by the master would be hesitatingly accepted by the men, yet it is doubtless true enough. Perhaps the hesitancy of the men to adopt profit sharing is not lessened by the very frank declarations of the employer, that he desires profit sharing because it increases his profits and results in a peace that is very desirable to him. The laborer who has learned to consider his employer's and his own interests antagonistic, at once asks, "If this plan is so good for the employer, can it be equally good for me?" Unselfishness and philanthropy have not yet become the ruling motives of men's lives. Not yet does a plan recommend itself to the mind of the shrewd business man, or secure his approval, if it only proposes a more generous allotment of profits to the workmen in his employ. An appreciation of this truth, more or less vague, inclines the workman to hold aloof from this new-fangled notion. If the men, as the employers say, work much better, more carefully and rapidly, and thus of course accomplish more under this system, may not profit sharing be after all a new invention, like the labor-saving machines, to get more from the men, to employ fewer laborers, and thus throw upon the already overstocked market a yet larger force of unoccupied laborers who would gladly barter their services for starvation wages? It would appear that this objection does not lie deeper than the surface. Profit sharing would not fit perfectly in the present order of things; it is not intended to do so. It rather aims to establish a new system than to add to the old. It invites the laborer to increased effort, but also to increased share in the product. It

could not, in the nature of things, well be proposed by the laboring class. They lack the breadth of view and the wise considerateness to make the proposal of equal weight when coming from them. Is it expecting too much if we hope that these very qualities which the workmen as a class lack may come to them as a part of the education in economy, foresight, independence, and manliness, which must come along with a general recognition of their partnership rights in the profits accruing in part from their labor?

Another objection, which is more serious perhaps, though still not inherent in the plan, is found in the very general method of limiting the "participation," as it is called, to a portion of the employees of the establishment. The qualification varies; the fact of limitation is almost universal. The most common condition is in the term of service. In the Pillsbury Mills a man must have been in the employ of the firm five years, to be a participator; in the N. O. Nelson Manufacturing Co., of St. Louis, six months is the required period of service. In many other cases only those who are chosen by the company for especial reasons are admitted to participation. An instance of this sort is that of Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co., of Chicago, who employ, according to Mr. Gilman, six hundred persons, but admit to a share of the profits only forty-seven. These forty-seven are paid, according to Mr. Gilman, "some \$20,000 a year, which is equal to ten per cent increase on their salaries." Many of these employees are in "very comfortable circumstances." One would think they might be. If \$20,000 is a ten per cent increase, the original salaries of these forty-seven men must be \$200,000, or an average annual salary of \$4,255, without the additional ten per cent. We doubt if any establishment in the country employing six hundred men has on its pay-roll fifty men each of whom receives \$4,200 per annum as wages. The report of this house makes one a little suspicious of some other figures given in the book of Mr. Gilman—though its main facts cannot be doubted.

The most radical objection to profit sharing is that it is exceedingly hard to make the workman a co-partner to any extent without giving him the partnership right to examine the books and accounts, and publish to the world, if he so please, the status of the business. This difficulty is not insuperable. It demands a separate discussion, however. The

solution of the problem may lead to an entire change in industrial life.

In "The Forum" for September, 1887, in an article which was the seed plant of the present book, containing as it did the enunciation of principles which have here been elaborated and illustrated, Mr. Gilman said:

"The thought is to-day familiar that human progress is in a spiral, rather than a straight line. Mankind, has, in a fashion, to return upon its track in order to reassert a sound principle that has been rejected or abandoned in the zeal for novelty. After a time of great change it discovers some weakness in the new position arrived at in its progress; and still advancing, it takes up again in its spiral course an attitude and position more like that of former times. But it is on a higher level, and it retains the abiding value of the recent advance."

Product sharing and profit sharing are analogous. After the wages system we may come back to something like that which preceded it, but on a higher level. Evolution carries us up. If profit sharing be socialism, let us try it. A socialism that makes the burden-bearer better, stronger, freer, because it gives him a fair share of what he creates, cannot be bad. Profit sharing will not solve the labor problem; but if it make the employer more considerate and less greedy, and the workman more prudent and faithful, it is worth the while. The labor union needed is the union of capital and labor. The political economy needed is not that which teaches that competition, terrible and relentless, makes a constant death in life, but rather a nobler ethics which emphasizes the fundamental principle of Christian socialism—the principle to which the world owes all of good it has—that he who would lose his life for others shall save it.

W. H. RAY.

THE INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN.*

The unique position held by Japan among the nations of the world is perhaps more widely recognized than generally understood. Everybody is familiar with the fact that during two centuries and a half its inhabitants shut themselves out from all but occasional and superficial intercourse with foreign barbarians. It is also well, though not so widely known, that the system of civilization which has interested the rest of the world so deeply, since the opening

of the treaty ports made the study of it possible in the land wherein it reached its highest development, was not originated within the empire of the Mikado, but was an importation from China. Owing to the unreliability of the early records, it is not known when the intercourse between the two countries began; but by the middle of the sixth century of our era the peculiar civilization of China, which had its roots in India, was flowing onward in a vast and steady stream, through Korea to the Land of the Day's Beginning. Buddhist missionaries were the pioneers, and their converts the active promoters, of this great movement. Buddhism was the vehicle which gave to Japan Chinese writing and literature, Chinese philosophy, Chinese art, Chinese medicine and jurisprudence, Chinese state polity, social customs and industrial methods. Before its civilization became crystallized, and its power diminished by the ravages of Tartar conquerors, the Middle Kingdom was a great fountain-head from whence wave after wave of influence spread over Korea and Japan, and stamped upon them characteristics which, their own development arrested in turn, they retained almost unchanged until the present day, when they are beginning to crumble away through contact with Western ideas and institutions.

It is difficult for us to realize now how little we knew about Japan prior to the expedition of Commodore Perry. Only thirty years ago Sir Rutherford Alcock, then on his way there as the representative of the British Government, had no clearer idea of the country to which he was accredited, than "a cluster of isles on the farthest verge of the horizon, apparently inhabited by a race grotesque and savage." After the downfall of the Tokugawa Shogunate a few years later, and the removal of restrictions upon foreign intercourse, there was revealed to the world a sociological phenomenon akin in its interest to that which would undoubtedly be presented if the supposition that the moon is inhabited by a race of men similar to ourselves should some day be proved to be true and a means be devised for placing us in communication with them. For the Chinese civilization is in many respects the antithesis of our own.

In response to the popular demand for information, it is not surprising that all classes of visitors to Japan—scholars and diplomats, merchants, government employees, and globe-trotters—should have hastened to print their impressions of this strange people, and with an

* THE INDUSTRIES OF JAPAN. Together with an Account of its Agriculture, Forestry, Arts, and Commerce. From Travels and Researches undertaken at the cost of the Prussian Government. By J. J. Rein, Professor of Geography in the University of Bonn. With forty-four illustrations and three maps. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

alacrity often in inverse ratio to the worth of their remarks. Fortunately there were among those early upon the ground a number of men of marked ability, exceptionally well qualified for the work of investigation. To their untiring zeal are we indebted for nearly all of the good and reliable contributions to the rich literature about Japan. Many, however, as are the books on the various subjects included under the general head, the really valuable ones are comparatively few. Among them must be ranked the two volumes in which Prof. J. J. Rein has recorded the results of his researches. In conformity with a commission from the Prussian Minister of Commerce, he spent the years 1874 and 1875 in Japan, "for the purpose of studying and giving an account both of the trade of Japan and of the special branches of industry there carried to so high a degree of perfection." Six years after his return the volume of "Travels and Researches" was published in Germany; and an English edition was issued in 1884. The work contained the best accounts extant of the geology, physical geography, topography, climate, flora and fauna of Japan, and valuable chapters on the history, ethnography, and religions of the Japanese people. Now, after a further interval of five years, the second volume is given to the public. In it we have the results of Prof. Rein's study of the "Industries of Japan." How carefully this book has been prepared is indicated by the author, who states that since his return from Dai Nippon, fourteen years ago, he has devoted to the task of working up the material which he had collected, "the greater part of the time and strength left him by the duties of his profession."

Prof. Rein entered upon the discharge of his duties in Japan in the painstaking and methodical way characteristic of the German scientist. Considering the wide range over which his observations were extended, the fulness and accuracy of his report, comprising, as it does, a multitude of details in regard to almost every topic touched upon, is very remarkable. That it is not equally ample in all directions, is true; but of this he appears to be fully conscious, and it could hardly be otherwise. The faults are chiefly omissions, not errors. Taken together,—for although published with separate titles the two volumes really constitute a single book,—we have in them a treasury of well-arranged information, much of which cannot be found elsewhere. More than half of the volume is devoted to Agriculture and For-

estry, and Agricultural Industries. It is by far the most valuable portion of the book, most of the data having been derived from the author's personal observation. Japanese Agriculture in general, Food Plants, Plants of Commerce, Cattle Raising and Stock Growing, Forestry, the nature and use of the more important Forest Trees and other useful Japanese woods, and Gardening, are all considered in turn, and are followed by a chapter on the Acclimatization and Extension of Japanese Ornamental and Useful Plants in Europe. Contrary to the generally prevailing impression, Prof. Rein does not find that the soil of Japan is unusually fertile. Vegetation depends more upon climate than upon the nature of the soil; and thus it is that although less than twelve per cent of the entire surface of the Empire is used for the cultivation of field products, the food supply is ample for the population of 37,000,000. Compared with Germany, the area of cultivated arable land is to population as 11.5 to 47.2. This remarkable showing is attributed to the method of farming, and to the frequency and certainty of the rainfall, and the long uninterrupted summer heat. Although the Japanese peasant neither understands nor applies the principle of rotation, by most careful tillage, including subsoil working and repeated fertilization of the growing crops, the annual yield is kept from diminishing and the land from becoming exhausted. And yet Japanese agriculture is far less scientific than the methods followed in Europe and America.

How largely the transportation question enters into the profitable cultivation of land is strikingly demonstrated by the fact cited by Prof. Rein that the cost of carrying rice, which is the highest priced agricultural product of Japan, amounts to the market price of the grain itself by the time it has been carried only twenty miles, and on the poorer highways it does not bear a transportation of five miles. To a similar state of things may be attributed the preservation of the forests, which cover about forty-one per cent of the entire area of Japan; and in estimating the probable effect of the introduction of railways and other modern facilities for building up commerce and despoiling nature of her beauty, this should not be overlooked. Eighteen per cent of the whole, or nearly one-half of this woodland area, is under cultivation, principally to supply the necessary building material, the mountain forests being too difficult of access on account of the lack of good roads, though other

conditions of traffic have their influence also. It is significant that the bare ridges of hill country and mountain side classed as desert land amount to more than a third of the total area. These, too, it is thought, were once covered with forests; but having been denuded of them, the heavy rains had free course, and robbed them of their compost matter, so that neither natural nor cultivated forests are likely to cover them again. With these facts in view, Prof. Rein does not hesitate to say that he considers the protection and cultivation of the forests of the utmost importance to the welfare of the Japanese nation.

The chapter on Silk-growing is among the most valuable in the volume; but it is beyond the scope of this review to follow the author in the consideration of the many topics with which he deals. The second section of the book is devoted to a brief account of the Mining industries, which are much less important than might appear from the fanciful statements of early travellers. In the third section, which treats of the "Art Industry and Related Occupations," Prof. Rein ventures on ground much better explored than that which is the subject of the first part of the volume. Many of the topics have been more extensively and adequately treated by other writers. Of this fact he is not unaware, and therefore confines his observations principally to the scientific side, and to the description of the technical and manipulatory processes. There is a preliminary chapter on Japanese Art Industry in general, in which occurs the following: "In all surface decoration the use of arabesques and other ideal curved ornamentation falls far behind the conventionalizing of straight lines." The German edition of the book is not at hand for comparison, but it is fair to presume that this novel use of a much-abused word is chargeable to the translator. Even Walter Crane or Lewis F. Day would probably "fall backward with surprise" if asked to conventionalize a straight line.

The first five months of Prof. Rein's stay in Japan were spent principally in the study of lacquer work, and the forty pages which he devotes to this industry are especially valuable, and contain much information that is new. Having set up a chemical laboratory at Tokio, he engaged the services of two experienced lacquerers, arranged a workshop under their direction, and kept a journal giving an account of all the work, in which he took an active part himself, for the purpose of gaining a

practical knowledge of the various processes. This incident is mentioned to show the thoroughness with which his investigations were prosecuted. At the same time all the materials used were carefully examined and analyzed, and afterward during his travels in the interior considerable time was given to observing the methods used in cultivating the lac tree and gathering the raw product. As a result of this patient care we have a treatise which is more complete than the best previous account—the Parliamentary Blue-book by Consul Quin. Of the four pages devoted to historical facts concerning the Japanese lacquer industry, it may be stated that this branch of the subject and also the artistic qualities of the work have been much more fully treated by other writers.

Considering its importance, the Textile industry receives far less than its proportionate share of attention, and the chapter on the subject appears to be mainly a compilation from other works. No mention is made of printed fabrics and the peculiar processes employed in their manufacture. Nor is anything said about the use of stencils, by means of which the Japanese contrive to produce very complicated effects, rivalling free brush-work. Information in regard to the manipulation of these, and also as to the method of mounting the loom for the production of intricate patterns for brocades and damasks, would have been very welcome. Embroidery may be said not to be considered at all, since it is dismissed in less than thirty lines. Wood and ivory carving also are but cursorily treated. In the artistic use of metals the Japanese have no superiors, and many interesting details are given concerning materials and processes. One of the most curious of these is an account of a peculiar decarburising process, by which the surface of a cast-iron kettle or pot receives a structure like that of soft iron or steel, and can then be worked upon with the hammer, chisel, and burin. Inlaid vases executed by this method, by Komai of Kioto, have been described by Audsley and other writers, who erroneously speak of them as made of wrought iron, believing inlaid work on cast iron to be an impossibility. Anything more than a mere outline of a subject so extensive was of course impossible in a single chapter; but there are some rather singular omissions. Much of the beauty of Japanese cast-iron ware is due to the fact that instead of multiplying the objects by the use of patterns formed to "draw," wax models are employed as in bronze casting.

This is not mentioned, however; nor is any account given of the method termed *kata-kiri-bori*, by which the makers of iron sword-guards achieve such marvellous results. The chapter on Ceramics gives a general sketch of this widely-extended industry, and of some of the numerous processes employed. There is also a chapter on Cloisonné Enamel, and one containing miscellaneous information and statistics relating to trade and commerce.

The illustrations, which are executed by a number of different processes, are unusually good. A combination of heliotype with chromolithography is used in several plates with excellent effect. Especially noteworthy are the illustrations of lacquer work on which the full measure of realistic possibility in the representation is very nearly attained; but the very success achieved is only another proof that lacquer is incapable of satisfactory mechanical reproduction. A confusing mistake has been made in mounting plate V upside down, thereby reversing the relative positions of the illustrations of Tsugaru and Wakasa lacquer with regard to the marginal notation.

The work of translation is for the most part well done. There are a few minor slips, such as "consulate" for "consul." More serious is the neglect, in the directions for pronouncing the Japanese names according to the prevailing phonetic method, to give the English equivalents instead of the German. On the whole, however, the faults of the work are too slight to be weighed against its merits, and it must take a leading place as a work of reference on Japan.

F. W. GOOKIN.

MAINE ON INTERNATIONAL USAGES.*

This posthumous publication gives fresh occasion for lament at the untimely death of the late Sir Henry Sumner Maine. His Cambridge lectures, as Professor of International Law on the foundation of Dr. Whewell, delivered in 1887, are here collected, in an appreciative and sympathetic spirit, by two of his executors. That these lectures were in a sadly unfinished state, and in no wise fit for publication, according to the author's own standard, there is painfully frequent evidence upon their face. There are numerous instances of careless expressions, and several lapses from his own usual style, which Prof. Maine would

have recognized and corrected. These defects emphasize the reader's sense of the loss which the world has sustained in the death of the eminent lecturer.

The substance of his work shows Maine, in this field, the gifted and observant commentator with whom we are already acquainted. He has the same broad oversight of the entire subject; the same faculty of historical retrospect; the same quick eye for points unobserved by others, and the same ready apprehension of their logical influence upon the development of principles; the same happy faculty of grouping events and successions of events, summarizing their relations, and explaining their status with reference to present results. Those familiar with his previous writings will recognize here the tones and inflections of his mental processes, as readily as they might his vocal tones when reproduced by the phonograph.

Prof. Maine's lectures are a final review of the subject, embodying his own summary and conclusions. He supposes his hearers to have previously read, or to be presently studying, all the earlier writers and teachers upon International and General Jurisprudence. Under the injunction of Dr. Whewell, the work of this professorship was to be directed towards a mitigation of the harshness and cruelties of war, and their final extinction. Maine observed this limitation loyally, while expressing his despair of accomplishing anything in the direction indicated. Accordingly, about one-half of his lectures are devoted to illustrations of modern progress in eradicating the horrors attending ancient warfare, with some suggestions toward further mitigation; while the other lectures contain a general retrospect calculated to prepare the student for those illustrations and suggestions. It was the thought of the lecturer that Dr. Whewell was too optimistic in expecting this lectureship to be a practical agent for ameliorating the hardships of war. He points out how closely the Industrial Exposition of 1851, that triumph of Peace, was followed by a series of severe and bloody wars, so that Europe was "again full of bloodshed"; and how the vast, ponderous, and expensive armaments of the present day, surpassing all their predecessors, indicate "an intrusion of war into peace," even more disappointing than the late wars themselves to the believers in the ultimate supremacy of peace. So it seems to the lecturer that something more powerful than a "mere literary agency" is needed to reach the ends desired by Dr. Whewell.

* INTERNATIONAL LAW: A series of Lectures delivered before the University of Cambridge, 1887. By Henry Sumner Maine. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

But there is encouragement in the retrospect which Prof. Maine gives us. Starting with his refutation of the old idea that modern wars indicate progress in human depravity, and his dogma of "the universal belligerency of primitive mankind," there is hope to be derived from every fresh triumph of peaceful conventions, from every year's continued freedom from general European warfare. The Declaration of Paris, even though not yet fully agreed upon; the "Manuals" adopted by various nations for the government of their armies in the field, which contain so many rules common to all; the influence of the church in the introduction of the Truce into warfare; the well-recognized advance of humanity in captures and treatment of prisoners; the effect of the establishment of powerful empires in keeping at peace with each other the distinctive peoples which make up these empires; all these influences, and their tendencies, are rated by the lecturer with such evident satisfaction as to show him less a pessimist than he pretends.

Prof. Maine seems strangely disposed to stand by the term "International Law," as a suitable name for the usages adopted by the common consent of nations. He fully approves the declaration of Lord Coleridge that "International Law is an inexact expression, and is apt to mislead if its inexactness is not kept in mind," as well as the definition of the same learned judge, "the Law of Nations is that collection of usages which civilized states have agreed to use in their dealings with one another." He carefully points out that it is the weakness of this system that "its rules have no sanction." Still, he throughout the lectures speaks of this system and these usages as "International Law." It would seem that a frank admission that the system is not "Law" in the proper and well-understood modern sense would have been an appropriate feature of this new lectureship. It would certainly have relieved the lecturer from all his difficulty of harmonizing Austin's definition of "Sovereignty" with that use of the term commonly employed by the international jurists, just as a fuller understanding of the actual division of the powers of Sovereignty among national and local agencies under the American political system would have assisted him in harmonizing the divisibility of Sovereignty under international usage, in the cases of "semi-sovereign" states, with the Austinian definition of the same term under Positive Law.

It can scarcely be doubted that these lectures, though fragmentary and incomplete, will have some such influence as was desired by Dr. Whewell. Maine's suggestion of "the universal belligerency of primitive mankind" is a thought that may leaven the minds of many jurists and ministers of war. His deduction that "the status of the prisoner of war is historically descended from the status of the slave," can scarcely fail to foster, among free peoples, the modern tendency toward humane treatment of captives. Another fertile suggestion is, that at the battle of Agincourt there was but one Englishman present who had any knowledge of medicine or surgery. The desire of Prof. Maine, expressed in these pages, to contribute toward the establishment of a permanent international tribunal for the more complete acceptance and enforcement of these international usages, will doubtless inspire some other jurist like himself to undertake the same work. So, later times may observe some of the influence, in our day, upon this subject, of the "mere literary agency" of Maine's lectures, even as the great influence of the writings of Grotius is now recognized.

JAMES O. PIERCE.

RECENT EDUCATIONAL BOOKS.*

The problem how to reform education, like the problem how to abolish poverty, we have always with us. No sooner have the sages of one generation grasped, compressed, and stowed away this educational problem,—once for all, it may seem to them,—in the narrow but convenient box of their system, than the next generation raises the box-lid: when, lo! like the fisherman's genie in the Arabian Nights, the same gigantic problem looms before

* *THE MIND OF THE CHILD; PART II., THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTELLECT.* By W. Preyer, Professor of Physiology in Jena. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MEMORY. WHAT IT IS AND HOW TO IMPROVE IT. By David Kay, author of "Education and Educators," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

SYSTEMS OF EDUCATION: A History and Criticism of the Principles, Methods, Organization, and Moral Discipline Advocated by Eminent Educationalists. By John Gill, Professor of Education, Normal College, Cheltenham, England. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

NOTES ON THE EARLY TRAINING OF CHILDREN. By Mrs. Frank Malleon. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION. Circulars of Information, Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 6, 1888. Washington: Government Printing Office.

TESTA: A BOOK FOR BOYS. By Paolo Mantegazza. Translated from the Italian of the tenth edition by the Italian class in Bangor, Maine, under the supervision of Luigi D. Ventura. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

BUSINESS. By James Platt, F. R. S., author of "Morality," "Money," "Life," etc. Authorized American edition, reprinted from the seventy-fifth English Edition. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

the world—vast, hazy, ominous, ill-defined as ever. Never, until the foundations are laid broad and deep in the very nature of the growing brain and in the conditions most favorable to its healthy development, will permanent results be secured. So far, most of our educational doctrine has been merely empirical. Whether we have a science of education, strictly so-called, is as much in doubt as whether we have a science of medicine. In order to prove that any such science exists as a pure science, we must show that certain definitely ascertainable results invariably follow certain conditions. In order to make such a science of practical value to us as an applied science, some of the conditions, at least, must be such that we can modify and adjust them to secure the results we desire.

To pave the way for the advent of such a science, much systematic observation of conditions and results is necessary; and a better beginning could hardly be made than that described by Prof. Preyer of Jena in his work on "The Mind of the Child," recently translated into English in the seventh and ninth volumes of the "International Education Series." Prof. Preyer has already carefully recorded the facts in the development of the senses and the will, and in the volume now under review treats of "The Development of the Intellect." The topics discussed in this volume are, "Thinking Without Words," "Learning to Speak," "Speech in the First Three Years," and "Development of the Feeling of Self." The discussion of these topics, preceded by the translator's useful conspectus of Prof. Preyer's observations, and followed by three appendixes, make up the book. The author's investigations tend to show that thoughts may be independent of words. "Even before the first attempts at speaking, a generalizing and therefore concept-forming combination of memory images regularly takes place." "Without memory no intellect is possible. The only material at the disposal of the intellect is received from the senses." The first sensations to leave abiding impressions, and hence memories, in the brain, are apparently those of taste and smell as connected with nursing, and then those of touch. Of the remaining senses, sight is the earlier promoter of memory, and hearing the later. Among sights, faces are the earliest remembered. Sounds in great variety are formed before words. Separate brain centres are successively developed for sounds, syllables, and words. It is possible to study, not only the development of these language centres in the healthy child, but also their gradual breaking down in disease, because we find the same phenomena that are observed in the child occurring in retrograde order in the loss of language by the insane. The spontaneous plays of young children are simply a series of experiments they perform upon themselves to learn what they can do, and are part of the process of developing the feeling of self, and the sense of difference between what is subjective and what is objective.

David Kay's work on "Memory," forming Volume VIII. of the "International Education Series," while not like Prof. Preyer's book in embodying a piece of original investigation, resembles it in aiming to secure a substantial scientific basis, and in viewing the subject mainly from the physiological standpoint. In support of each position that he takes, Mr. Kay cites copiously from many well-known authorities,—so copiously, indeed, that fully half of the matter in the volume is quoted; and yet, as is pointed out by Mr. Wm. T. Harris, the editor, in his excellent and discriminating preface, there is no reference to the labors of Wundt, Waitz, Volkman, James Ward, Ebbinghaus, Fechner, Meynert, Spitzka, Flourens, Hartwig, or to Ribot's "Diseases of the Memory." We must bear in mind, however, that the book is not designed as a special treatise for advanced students of physiology and psychology, but as a practical and suggestive manual for all our school-teachers. This partially explains the above-mentioned omissions, as well as Mr. Kay's frequent lengthy explanations of familiar physiological facts somewhat remotely connected with the subject. Mr. Kay's leading doctrine is that the brain is not the exclusive seat of memory, but that the whole body is a storehouse, every nook and corner and cranny of which may be crammed full of rich harvests by this faculty. The book is on the whole well adapted to its purpose as an educational work, and teachers and students alike will find it a desirable accession to their libraries.

Prof. Gill's book, while not a brilliant one, presents a clear and methodical statement of some of the leading aims and doctrines of great educational thinkers—mostly English—from Roger Ascham to Dugald Stewart. The ideas of these thinkers, however, are not given in their own words, but in the words of our author; for he found that in the brief time allotted him for these lectures,—not one hour weekly,—he could better present the salient points of each system without quotation. But, as he says, he has never consciously altered or colored anyone's views. While Prof. Gill shows that he has thoroughly mastered the commonplaces of education, we look in vain through his pages for reforming enthusiasm or for literary charm. As evidence of British insularity, it may be mentioned that in a book of 312 pages professing to treat of "Systems of Education," no account is given of any modern educational reformer outside of England, except Pestalozzi and Froebel; while the name of Rousseau is not once found. The author's system of giving lectures on education without citing the great writers on the subject is questionable, since it ought to be part of the lecturer's aim to lead his auditors to read these writers. The book has a meagre index but no bibliography of its subject.

Mrs. Malleon's unpretentious little book entitled "Notes on the Early Training of Children," is one that no thoughtful parent or teacher can read without increased interest and stimulation in the performance

of duty. Dedicated to the happiness of children, these "Notes" are calculated to promote that happiness wherever heeded. Mrs. Malleson discusses, in a practical and suggestive manner, such topics as "Infant Life," "Nursery Management," "The Employment and Occupation of Children," "Some Cardinal Virtues," and "Rewards and Punishments." The best thing about the book is that it gives us so unreservedly the thoughts and suggestions that have proved most helpful to the writer herself. While she has evidently read widely, she has also put into practice what she has read. We seem to be listening, as we turn the leaves of her book, to the conversation of a woman of culture and refinement who has had practical experience of the difficult matters of which she speaks, and has given to her subject long and patient thought.

By no means the least valuable works on educational topics are those to be found in the "Circulars of Information" sent out by our Bureau of Education at Washington. Numbers one and two for 1888 contain contributions to the educational history of Virginia and North Carolina respectively; and this good beginning is to be followed up by the publication of a series of works on the progress of education in the other states of the American Union. The most important contribution to Circular No. 2 is the one by Mr. Herbert B. Adams on "Thomas Jefferson and the University of Virginia," while the subject most fully treated by Mr. C. L. Smith in No. 3 is the University of North Carolina. In No. 5 Rev. A. D. Mayo treats of "Industrial Education in the South," and in No. 6 we have the "Proceedings of the Department of Superintendence of the National Educational Association at its Meeting in Washington, Feb. 14-16, 1888." Why is it that no report of these proceedings is forthcoming until long after the association has held another annual meeting? Surely there is no sufficient excuse for so much delay.

It may seem somewhat odd to classify "Testa" among educational books, but "Testa" is in every way an oddity. It is oddly named, oddly bound, oddly conceived, oddly dedicated, oddly prefaced, oddly told, oddly translated, and oddly interleaved with blank pages for daily good resolutions. Were the title a proper name or some untranslatable word, there might be some excuse for not rendering it into English; but why not render it "Mind"? And yet why should the author call it "Mind," in the first place? A more appropriate title would be "Tears," for, from the dedication, where Mantegazza informs us that the book is born from his tears over the "Cuore" of De Amicis, to the very end, we find tears constantly recurring. We do not know, however, that De Amicis is at all complimented by Mantegazza's tears, since they flow just as promptly over Ventura. But surely an Italian man of letters ought to weep over a friend who will say, as Ventura does in his preface: "We are wearied and oppressed by the eternal Dante of Italy, when that reverend name is an insulting flag

to the literature now existing, and which is struggling to express a noble truth," etc. It hardly seems possible that any language teacher before Signor Ventura ever conceived the novel idea of publishing to the world, as a great literary work destined to supersede Dante, a book for boys, translated piecemeal by forty of his lady pupils. But perhaps the oddest thing revealed by this translation is the contrast between American and Italian books for boys. Italian juvenile literature, it would appear, is fully eighty years behind ours. The stories in this book strongly remind one of those published in the "Youth's Companion" at the beginning of the century. The day of the Rollo books has passed; and it is a lesson well learned by American writers for the young that the moral and sentimental reflections of the senile mind are not very interesting to the normal boy. He demands action, animation, excitement; and this, such writers as Oliver Optic and Mayne Reid seek to secure at any cost, even by an unnecessary sacrifice of truth to nature. But Mantegazza's book is neither natural nor sensational; it is garrulously moral and sentimental. American boys would care more for the book if there was only a boy in it; but Enrico, the young hero, is not even a little old man—he is for the most part a mere dummy to serve as a listener to Uncle Bacciccia. Enrico had studied so hard, we are told, and so late at night, that his health gave way immediately after the examination at the end of the year. When the physicians "declared him convalescent, he was so thin and pale and weak that he was frightened at his own appearance reflected from the mirror in the *salotto*." Among other interesting symptoms attending his convalescence, we are informed that "as soon as he had eaten, he was obliged to lie down because he felt faint, and yawned, yawned as if he would put his jaw out of joint." One often wonders if his uncle's long monologues did not bring on a recurrence of this most distressing symptom. It is certain, at least, that readers have been found on whom they have produced some such effect.

The fact that Platt's "Business" has passed through seventy-five editions in England and has now been reprinted in America is one more bit of evidence to prove that Matthew Arnold was right when, in his address on Milton, he spoke of the rising "flood of Anglo-Saxon commonness" and of the Anglo-Saxon tendency to worship the *average man*, which is now-a-days so fatal to the development of all high and rare excellence. While "Business" contains much that is true, and also much that is false or at least pernicious in its tendency, it contains almost nothing that is either the fruit of personal experience or of original investigation. The aim of the book is ostensibly to teach young men right business principles; but what could be more misleading than to say, as the author does at the very outset:

"Life is a sharp conflict of man with man, a remorseless struggle for existence—an industrial warfare that

has succeeded the old warlike struggle, but a hard hand-to-hand fight all the same, in which men of greatest skill and perseverance still defeat their fellows, as in the olden time."

There *are* instances of such "remorseless" struggles; there *are* men who go into business as they would have gone—had they lived a few centuries earlier—into freebooting or buccaneering; but is this the ideal, are these the models, to hold up before the eyes of young men for imitation? Is it really true that all business life—to say nothing of life in general—consists in the effort to cut the throats of one's rivals? On the contrary, has it not been proved again and again, to the honor of human nature, that so far from "*remorselessly*" struggling for the trade of some honorable but unfortunate business man lying prostrate on the brink of failure, his fellows have generously stood by him, have made sacrifices in his behalf, and have set him on his feet again? Legitimate success in business does not consist in ruthlessly ruining rivals, but in sagaciously discerning and efficiently supplying the growing and varying needs of the public. The only true basis for the success of one man is the advantage of all.

Books of commonplaces and petty maxims, like "Business," if they affect men at all, must tend to make them commonplace and petty, or else to keep them so; and it is to such persons that the style of this book is adapted. We find everywhere through the book instances of the commonest rhetorical vices such as are corrected in our elementary schools; and once, at least, on pp. 81-2, we find evidence of a vice that is considered more reprehensible. The writer wants to quote so much from Carlyle that it would not look well to put it all in marks of quotation, and he therefore omits these little indexes of literary morality. Or are we to conceive that our author is old enough and wise enough to have anticipated Carlyle's "*Sartor Resartus*"? Both Carlyle and he say:

"Produce, produce! were it but the pitifulest, infinitesimal fraction of a product, produce it in God's name. 'Tis the utmost thou hast in thee? out with it then! Up, up! 'Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy whole might.' 'Work while it is called to-day, for the night cometh wherein no man can work.'"

I give Platt's punctuation, because that is the only point in which he differs from Carlyle. To dovetail this purple patch with one from the next page of the "*Sartor Resartus*," our author introduces these two brief sentences: "Work in well-doing. Do not say you have no tools;" and then he goes on without quotation marks:

"Why, there is not a man or a thing alive but has tools. The basest of created animalcules, the spider itself, has a spinning jenny, and warping mill, and power loom within its head. Every being that can live can do something. This let him do. Tools! Hast thou not a brain, furnished, furnishable with some glimmerings of light, and three fingers to hold a pen withal? Never, since Aaron's rod went out of practice, or even before it, was there such a wonder-working tool.

Greater than all recorded miracles have been performed by the pen."

After so much of Carlyle, compare the *original* remarks that immediately follow:

"In commercial life, also, the pen is very powerful. By advertisement and circular, buyers can be reached in every parish, and in all parts of the world."

EDWARD PLAYFAIR ANDERSON.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

UNDER the title "*Portfolio Papers*," the Messrs. Roberts Brothers issue in book form a series of articles contributed at various times by Mr. P. G. Hamerton to the "*Portfolio*" magazine. The essays have been selected for this volume with reference to their permanent interest; and, while not in Mr. Hamerton's lighter vein, will be, for the most part, acceptable to general readers as well as to art students and amateurs. The volume opens with five short biographical sketches of artists (Constable, Etty, Chintreuil, Guignet, and Goya) which are excellent reading and constitute the best part of the book. The paper on Goya will be a surprise to those who are familiar with the general tone of Mr. Hamerton's writings. While it is thoroughly readable, and contains some good thoughts, it shows a marked departure from the tolerant and liberal spirit which usually informs the author's work. Mr. Hamerton's violent dislike for Goya the man seems to us to unduly influence his estimate of Goya the artist. The paper abounds in such bits of Carlylean invective as,—"*Not so, his mind did not rise to any pure or elevating thought, it grovelled in a hideous Inferno of his own—a disgusting region, horrible without sublimity, shapeless as chaos, foul in color and 'forlorn of light,' peopled by the most violent abortions that ever came from the brain of a sinner. . . Enough has been said to show that Goya had made himself a den of foulness and abomination, and dwelt therein, with satisfaction to his mind, like a hyena amidst carcasses.*" Really, this is very unlike Mr. Hamerton; and the reader will reflect that respectable critics have pronounced Goya a worthy successor of Velasquez. In this paper the author's indignation quite carries him away, even in matters foreign to his obnoxious subject. "*What is fame?*" he asks. "*It is nothing but a noise made by talkers and writers; and if other talkers and writers were to be cowed by it into a respectful silence, they would be like watch-dogs afraid to bark because other dogs had barked in the next farm. . . The opinions of artists may seem at first somewhat more formidable because an artist knows something practical and positive; but a little reflection would convince the most timid that he may live in serene independence of their opinion also if he likes, for whatever one artist paints or says, you can always find another of equal rank to declare in plain terms that he is an idiot or something worse.*" Bitter

truths these, and bitterly expressed. Besides the five biographical sketches, there are seven brief essays—two under the head of "Notes on *Æsthetics*," four short treatises on the fine arts, and an "Imaginary Conversation" on book-illustration. Mr. Hamerton's style is admirable—clear, fluent, unaffected; while his accurate knowledge of the graphic arts, combined with a rare catholicity, and respect for the opinions of others, render him the safest of guides—safer, we would say, than Mr. Ruskin, who, though a man of genius, is inferior to Mr. Hamerton in the ability to rightly appraise the views of an opponent. In his "Notes on *Æsthetics*," the author refutes Dr. Leibreich's theory on "the effects of certain faults of vision on painting, with special reference to Turner." Dr. Leibreich, starting from the fact that there is in some people a yellowing of the lens of the eye, a physical defect causing them to see objects yellower than they are, argues that in the work of an artist so affected the prevailing tinge would be yellow. Obviously, the truth of this theory must entail serious consequences in art criticism. Our author, however, observes that the painter views his canvas and the colors on his palette with the same eye with which he viewed nature; and that the yellow will be supplied in the same proportion to both,—thus equalizing matters. It is astonishing that Dr. Leibreich himself had not thought of this. It is a pleasing characteristic of Mr. Hamerton that, though himself of the "inner temple" of art, he is on the best of terms with those who are not; a fact that has rendered his writings so important a factor in refining the tastes of his countrymen, and in developing in them that sense for the beautiful in which they are confessedly deficient. We bespeak for "Portfolio Papers" a kindly reception.

A RACY little book entitled "Foreign Visitors in England" (Elliott Stock, London) is made up of a curious melange of comments—shrewd and shallow, thoughtful and whimsical, witty and absurd—culled by an Englishman from memoirs of foreigners who have visited his country during the past three centuries. The volume presents an astonishing diversity of opinion as to the English character—although it must be confessed the general estimate is not a flattering one. One gentleman (whose personal equation must be regarded as a very serious one) says: "The English are so cunning and faithless that a foreigner would not be sure of his life among them. A Briton is not to be trusted on his bended knees." The French travellers quoted seem to have been deeply interested in what they were pleased to term the "national melancholy," regarding it as a disease, and holding it responsible for the peculiarities of the people. In consequence of this "disease" the English were for a long time thought to be singularly prone to suicide; and a certain Mr. Grosley—undeterred by the fate of Ananias—solemnly assured his countrymen that in London "care is taken to block up the avenues to

the river-side in order to remove the temptation which would inevitably assault a Londoner at sight of the water." Another disciple of Sir John Mandeville, commenting upon the national gravity, asserts that "There are families of them who have never laughed for two or three generations." The Abbé Le Blanc, a very shrewd observer, is inclined to look upon the boasted "liberties" of Englishmen as a delusion. "They believe they enjoy liberty," he says, "because they have the word for a device; but those who find themselves invested with power, by feeding the rest with chimerical ideas, find means to really enslave them." The matter in this little book is not always fresh, but it is generally worth re-reading. The author, Mr. Edward Smith, has done his work judiciously, and for one thing is to be specially commended: with a thoughtful regard for the shortness of human life, he has compressed into about two hundred tiny pages material that he might easily have inflated into a quarto.

PROFESSOR HENRY MORLEY's resignation of his professorship at University College, London, will result, it is to be hoped, in the more rapid issue of his "English Writers, an Attempt toward a History of English Literature," the fourth volume of which is now before us (Cassell). This volume deals wholly with the fourteenth century, of which it does not complete the survey. It opens with an interesting account of "The Romaunt of the Rose," which Chaucer translated, and of Petrarch and Boccaccio, whose influence over Chaucer was so notable. All roads lead to Rome, and in the fourteenth century all roads lead to Chaucer—or if they do not they are hardly worth travelling. Professor Morley is a little like those adventurous guides who, under a pretense of a short cut, decoy travellers from the trodden paths into trackless and barren regions where no food is. Fortunately, the knowing reader soon learns to make forced marches through Mr. Morley's deserts. It is but fair to add that there are numerous oases. But it is beginning to be plain that the work as a whole is tiresome without being scientific. As a repertory of facts, it will always remain valuable; and many will read its careful summaries of famous or forgotten works, who would never read the originals. No one need look to this author, however, for much critical insight, or for the penetrating remarks by which really great critics light up a subject. For example, Mr. Morley will have it that John Gower, to whom he devotes some ninety pages, is a man of genius. The reader of the ninety pages will probably have enough of Gower; possibly he will turn with relief to Mr. Lowell's vigorous damnation of the droning old versifier. On the other hand, the reader will be interested in the chapter on Langland and his "Vision of Piers the Plowman," and will be glad to hear that there is to be more about "Long Will" in the next volume, which is promised speedily. A sixth volume, to be published this year, will bring the his-

tory down to the invention of printing. When the central and commanding eminence of the fourteenth century, Chaucer, shall have been surveyed, we shall be better able to judge of the whole perspective of Mr. Morley's extensive work.

IN "An Hour with Delsarte" (Lee & Shepard), Miss Anna Morgan endeavors to explain, as briefly and clearly as possible, the general theory upon which "Delsartism" is founded, and to turn to practical account those principles of the system which bear directly upon the study of elocution. Unfortunately, M. Delsarte, who was unquestionably a thinker of some force and originality, failed to put his scheme into a stable and coherent form. Of such facts, however, as may be gathered from his manuscripts and from the recollections of those who were his immediate pupils, the present author has made tolerably good use. Her book contains many good suggestions, and a system of exercises that should be of especial benefit to students of elocution. Miss Morgan, whose hortatory and didactic style is suggestive of the professional teacher, shows to better advantage in the portions of her work devoted to practical instruction than in her excursions into the field of Delsartian subtleties. In her anxiety to do full justice to the memory of the founder of her favorite cult, she has attributed to him the "discovery" of certain elementary philosophical tenets that Thales himself might have borrowed from the ancients. In appraising "An Hour with Delsarte," however, the modest claim implied in the title is to be considered; and we should say that Miss Morgan gives us all that she promises. The volume—which is very tastefully bound and clearly printed—is furnished with twenty-three full page illustrations by Rose Mueller Sprague and Marian Reynolds, that, with two or three exceptions, are nicely done.

UNDER the title of "Across Lots" the D. Lothrop Co. issue in book form a reprint of a series of magazine articles by Horace Lunt. As the title of the volume implies, the papers are descriptive of country rambles indulged in by the author—who is a close, and, in a way, a sympathetic observer. Mr. Lunt is imbued with the spirit of the naturalist, and has acquired a store of curious information regarding the animal life of New England woods and fields, which he imparts in a pleasing and unaffected style. The volume is attractively bound, and merits the approval of lovers of out-of-door life.

PEOPLE who feel a little "shaky" about their English, or who would like for any reason to ascertain what are the present accepted standards of expression, may perhaps find Mr. Adams Hill's "Our English" (Harper) more useful than the formal Rhetorics. They will certainly find it more entertaining. The fact that the author happens to be the Boylston Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Harvard need affright no reader. Professor Hill is neither rhetorical nor oratorical, in the offensive

sense to which those unfortunate adjectives have been degraded. Those who have used his admirable Rhetoric know him as one of the simplest of writers, and as a clear and sensible thinker. "Our English" consists of five chapters, treating with racy instructiveness of English in schools, in colleges, in newspapers and novels, in the pulpit, and in conversation. The author is not only an excellent writer, but also an excellent quoter; we praise him when we say that the quotations are as original as anything in the book. His unconventional point of view may be suggested by the following sentence: "When we read that the letters of Mr. Day—the man who talked like his own 'Sanford and Merton'—were written as fast as his pen could move, and nevertheless, are so rhetorical as 'to give the idea of their being composed with great care' we are thankful that we are not obliged to read them."

IN "William Shakespeare Portrayed by Himself" (Worthington), Mr. Robert Waters purls on, to the length of 350 pages, to prove that Shakespeare was not Bacon but Prince Hal. We notice on the reverse of the title-page the words "all rights reserved." It is difficult to conjecture just what these rights may be. We hope that Mr. Waters does not intend to prosecute all the good people who, like him, find innocent amusement in playing fast and loose with the meaning of Mr. Bacon-Shakespeare-Plantagenet? What would become of Shakespeare literature? We venture to suggest a theme worthy of the pen of a Waters or of a Donnelly. It is this: the great dramatist prophesied in numberless places, the modern commentators who affront his light with their smoky lanterns. We will not infringe upon Mr. Waters's right to develop this discovery, which is quite as brilliant as his own, or Donnelly's, or poor Delia Bacon's. We content ourselves with indicating a passage in "Cymbeline" wherein the master marks out the method to be pursued:—

"Loves counsellor should fill the bores of hearing,
To the smothering of the sense."

"Love's counsellor" is obviously the poet of "Venus and Adonis;" the "bores" are the modern gentlemen whose occupation it must be to "smother the sense" of the poet. The phrase "of hearing" doubtless contains a covert reference to the acoustic properties of long ears.

The "Barton Collection" in the Boston Public Library is known to all collectors of choice books in this country and also in Europe. Mr. Thomas P. Barton, residing in New York, began the collection more than fifty years ago, and with ample means carried on the pursuit and capture of treasures, with all the enthusiasm of a genuine bibliophile, until about the year 1866. He died three years later. His great passion was for Shakespeariana. He sought not only the best books in the best editions, but the best copies, in large paper and uncut, if they existed, and he put them in luxurious binding. He searched for the early Shakespeare quartos, and secured a wonderful collection. His four early

folios are immaculate, and cannot now be duplicated. He collected the early editions which followed the folios and illustrated them with autographs and portraits. He had also a taste for the early English drama, and for the French, Spanish, and Italian dramatic writers and early chroniclers. The department of early voyages and travels he also took in, and indulged in DeBry, Purchas, and Hakluyt. Besides these acquisitions, he made a scholar's general library. His widow, in order that the library might be kept together and might perpetuate the name of her husband, in 1873 sold the entire collection to the Boston Public Library at a nominal price, on the conditions that it should be kept in a room by itself; that no book should be taken from the library; that a catalogue should be prepared; and that it should be known as the "Barton Collection." In 1880, a catalogue of the Shakespeare portion of the library was published, as Part I.; and now Part II., called "Miscellaneous," is issued, which includes all of the Collection not Shakespearian in its character. It is a royal octavo volume of 631 pages, and is printed in a typography befitting the subject matter. Mr. James M. Hubbard prepared the part relating to Shakespeare, and Mr. José Francisco Carret has prepared the miscellaneous part. The subjective and cross references are very full. Titles of books, dramas, poems, etc., appear in the alphabetical arrangement, as well as authors, making the work a valuable contribution to bibliography. The work is "Published by the Trustees," and presumably may be bought.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

May, 1889.

Agnosticism. Henry Wace. *Popular Science*.
Agriculture, Professional. J. K. Reeve. *Harper*.
Applause, Abuse of. P. G. Hubert, Jr. *Century*.
Australasia. Josiah Royce. *Atlantic*.
Banks, Cooperative. D. C. Wells. *Andover*.
Beet-Sugar. A. H. Ahmy. *Popular Science*.
Botanical Gardens. F. Hoffman. *Popular Science*.
Brandywine. John Fiske. *Atlantic*.
Bryce's "American Commonwealth." *Andover*.
Clausius, Rudolf. *Popular Science*.
Convict-Island of Brazil. J. C. Branner. *Popular Science*.
Diabolism and Hysteria. A. D. White. *Popular Science*.
Drama, American. Brander Matthews. *Harper*.
Educational Books. E. P. Anderson. *Dial*.
Eggs. P. L. Simmonds. *Popular Science*.
Egypt, Missions in. C. C. Starbuck. *Andover*.
England, Our Separation from. L. Seers. *Andover*.
Freight-Car Service. Theo. Voorhees. *Scribner*.
Glass-Making. C. H. Henderson. *Popular Science*.
Gobi Desert. F. E. Younghusband. *Popular Science*.
Harrisons in History. *Mag. Am. History*.
Horses, Trotting. H. C. Merwin. *Atlantic*.
Indiana's First Settlement. *Mag. Am. History*.
International Usages, Maine on. J. O. Pierce. *Dial*.
Ireland, Monasteries of. Chas. De Kay. *Century*.
Japan, Church Union in. *Andover*.
Japanese Industries. F. W. Cookin. *Dial*.
Jerusalem. E. L. Wilson. *Century*.
Labor Problem, Conciliation in. *Overland*.
Lawyer in Politics. F. G. Cook. *Atlantic*.
Lincoln. Hay and Nicolay. *Century*.
Mars. G. P. Serviss. *Popular Science*.
Masters, Old Italian. W. J. Stillman. *Century*.
Meadow Mud-Hole. A. C. C. Abbott. *Harper*.
Millet, Jean François. Wyatt Eaton. *Century*.
Mugby School, Science at. J. E. Taylor. *Pop. Science*.
Oak Hill. Mrs. M. J. Lamb. *Mag. Am. History*.
Paris Exposition. W. H. Bishop. *Atlantic*.
Photography. John Trowbridge. *Scribner*.
Profit Sharing. W. H. Ray. *Dial*.
Realists in Prose Fiction. Wilbur Larremore. *Overland*.
Reality. F. H. Johnson. *Andover*.
Royal Academy. F. Grant. *Harper*.
Russian Social Life. Eugene de Vogüé. *Harper*.

Samoa, Life in. S. S. Boynton. *Overland*.
Samoa, Our Relations to. G. H. Bates. *Century*.
Samoa, "Tuscarora's" Mission to. *Century*.
Soldiers' Memorial Services. *Century*.
Sportsmen, Western. F. Satterthwaite. *Harper*.
Tears. J. T. L. Preston. *Atlantic*.
Temperance Legislation. C. W. Clark. *Atlantic*.
Tolstoy, Leo. Eugene Schuyler. *Scribner*.
Trans-Balkal. Geo. Kennan. *Century*.
Washington's Luncheon in Elizabeth. *Mag. Am. History*.
Western Soldiers. Henry King. *Century*.
Winanish, Land of the. L. M. Yale. *Scribner*.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all books received by THE DIAL during the month of April, 1889.]

BIOGRAPHY—HISTORY.

Memoirs of Napoleon Bonaparte. By Louis Antoine Fauvelet de Bourrienne. With Anecdotes and Illustrative Extracts from all the most Authentic Sources. Edited by R. W. Phipps. *New and Revised Edition*. In 4 vols. Numerous Illustrations. 12mo. Gilt top. Uncut Leaves. T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$5.00.
Life of General Lafayette. With a Critical Estimate of His Character and Public Acts. By Bayard Tuckerman. In 2 vols. With 2 Portraits. 16mo. Dodd, Mead & Co. \$3.
Life and Times of the Right Hon. John Bright. By William Robertson, author of "Old and New Rochdale." With Portrait. 12mo, pp. 604. Cassell & Co. \$1.50.
Henry the Fifth. By the Rev. A. J. Church. 16mo, pp. 155. "English Men of Action" Series. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
David Livingstone. By Thomas Hughes. 16mo, pp. 208. "English Men of Action" Series. Macmillan & Co. 60 cts.
The Washington Centennial Souvenir. By Frederick Saunders, author of "Salad for the Solitary and the Social." Illustrated. Large 8vo, pp. 41. Paper. Thos. Whittaker. 25 cents.
The History of Ancient Civilization. A Hand-book Based upon M. Gustave Ducaudray's "Histoire Sommaire de la Civilisation." Edited by Rev. J. Verschoyle, M.A. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 235. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.
The Leading Facts of French History. By D. H. Montgomery. With Maps. 16mo, pp. 321. "The Leading Facts of History" Series. Ginn & Co. \$1.25.
The Story of Phœnicia. By George Rawlinson, M.A., author of "The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 356. "The Story of the Nations" Series. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
Historical Memorials of Canterbury: The Landing of Augustine, the Murder of Becket, Edward the Black Prince, Becket's Shrine. By Arthur Penryhn Stanley, D.D., late Dean of Westminster. Illustrated. 2d American from the 11th London Edition. 12mo, pp. 361. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. \$1.50.
The Counter Reformation. By Adolphus William Ward, Litt. D. Fep. 8vo, pp. 203. "Epochs of Church History." A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 80 cents.

LITERARY MISCELLANY.

Lost Leaders. By Andrew Lang. 12mo, pp. 226. Uncut. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.
My Autobiography and Reminiscences. By W. B. Frith, R.A. Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 333. Harper & Bros. \$1.50.
An Author's Love: Being the Unpublished Letters of Prosper Mérimée's "Inconnu." 12mo, pp. 335. Uncut. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
My Religion. By Count L. N. Tolstoy. Translated from the French by Huntington Smith. 12mo, pp. 274. Paper. T. Y. Crowell & Co. 50 cents.
Essays of Montaigne. Translated by John Florio. Edited by Justin Huntley McCarthy. With two Portraits. In two volumes. 32mo. "The Stott Library." London: David Stott. \$1.50.
Chopin, and other Musical Essays. By Henry T. Finck, author of "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty." 12mo, pp. 273. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
Solitarius to His Dæmon. Three Papers by Charles Edward Barnes. 12mo, pp. 237. Uncut. Parchment-paper Binding. Willard Fracker & Co. 50 cents.
Romances of Real Life. By Leigh Hunt. 2 vols. 16mo. Roberts Bros. Each vol., 75 cents.

The Pleasures of Life. Part II. By Sir John Lubbock, Bart., M.P. 16mo, pp. 280. Macmillan & Co. 60 cents.
Fairy Tales in Prose and Verse. Selected from Early and Recent Literature. Edited with Notes, by William J. Rolfe, A.M., Litt. D. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 187. Harper & Bros. 36 cents.

POETRY.

Through Broken Reeds. Verses by Will Amos Rice. 16mo, pp. 143. Charles H. Kilborn. \$1.25.
The Afternoon Landscape. Poems and Translations. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson. 16mo, pp. 106. Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.00.
The Amaranth and the Beryl. An Elegy. By Charles Edward Barns, author of "Solitarius to His Daemon." 12mo, pp. 248. Uncut. Parchment-Paper Binding. Willard Fracker & Co. 50 cents.
Horace. The Odes, Epodes, Satires, and Epistles. Translated by The Most Eminent English Scholars and Poets, including Ben Jonson, Milton, Dryden, etc. 12mo, pp. 322. Uncut. "The Chandos Classics." F. Warne & Co. 75 cents.
From Darkness to Light. An Easter Poem. By Mrs. E. B. Tallmadge. Square 18mo. Paper. Chicago: J. D. Tallmadge. 25 cents.
The Choral Book. For Home, School, and Church. Translated by Friedrich Zuchtman and Edwin L. Kirtland. 8vo, pp. 96. Boards. Ginn & Co. 70 cents.

FICTION.

The Open Door. By Blanche Willis Howard, author of "One Summer." 12mo, pp. 436. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.50.
Greifenstein. By F. Marion Crawford, author of "Mr. Isaacs." 12mo, pp. 357. Macmillan & Co. \$1.50.
The Two Chiefs of Dunboy; or, An Irish Romance of the Last Century. By J. A. Froude. 12mo, pp. 456. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.
Far in the Forest. A Story. By S. Weir Mitchell, M.D., LL.D., Harv., author of "Hephzibah Guinness." 12mo, pp. 298. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
Alan Thorne. By Martha Livingston Moody. 12mo, pp. 367. D. Lothrop Co. \$1.25.
The Alpine Fay. A Romance. From the German of E. Werner. By Mrs. A. L. Wister. 12mo, pp. 360. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
Stories of the Seen and the Unseen. By Margaret O. W. Oliphant. 12mo. Roberts Bros. \$1.25.
The Last of the Macallisters. By Amelia E. Barr, author of "Jan Vedder's Wife." 12mo, pp. 304. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
John Charaxes: A Tale of The Civil War in America. By Peter Boylston. 12mo, pp. 289. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
The Mouse-Trap and Other Farces. By W. D. Howells. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 184. Harper & Bros. \$1.00.
The Little Pilgrim. Further Experiences. 16mo, pp. 190. Roberts Bros. 60 cents.
A Venetian Study in Black and White. By Charles Edward Barns. 12mo, pp. 172. Parchment-paper. Uncut. Willard Fracker & Co. 50 cents.
A Dreamer of Dreams. A Modern Romance. By the author of "Thoth." 12mo, pp. 250. Paper. Appleton's "Town and Country Library." 50 cents.
A Man of the Name of John. By Florence M. King. 12mo, pp. 185. Paper. Cassell's "Rainbow Series." 25 cents.
The Man From the West. A Novel Descriptive of Adventures from the Chapparal to Wall Street. By a Wall Street Man. 12mo, pp. 245. Paper. "Echo Series." Pollard & Moss. 50 cents.
Rented—A Husband. By Voisin. 12mo, pp. 290. Paper. Cassell's "Sunshine Series." 50 cents.
The Country Cousin. A Novel. By Francis Mary Peard, author of "Madame's Granddaughter." 8vo, pp. 371. Paper. Harper's "Franklin Square Library." 40 cts.
The Phantom Future. A Novel. By Henry Seton Merriman. 8vo, pp. 239. Paper. Harper's "Franklin Square Library." 35 cents.
Time's Scythe. By James Valentine, author of "The Old Stone House." 12mo, pp. 209. Paper. Cassell's "Sunshine Series." 50 cents.

SOCIAL STUDIES.

A Critique of Kant. By Kuno Fischer. Translated from the German by W. S. Hough. Authorized English Edition. 8vo, pp. 188. London: Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey & Co. \$2.10.

Treatise on Co-operative Savings and Loan Associations. Including Building and Loan Associations, Mutual Savings and Loan Associations, etc. Appendix containing Laws, Precedents, and Forms. By Seymour Dexter. 12mo, pp. 289. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.25.
Marriage and Divorce in the United States: As They Are and as They Ought to Be. By D. Connors, S.S.J.E. 16mo, pp. 236. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
Prisoners of Poverty Abroad. By Helen Campbell, author of "Prisoners of Poverty." 12mo, pp. 248. Roberts Bros. \$1.00.
The Tramp at Home. By Lee Meriwether, author of "A Tramp Trip." Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 236. Harper & Bros. \$1.25.

REFERENCE.

Word Studies in the New Testament. By Marvin R. Vincent, D.D. Vol. II. The Writings of John, The Gospel, The Epistles, The Apocalypse. 8vo, pp. 607. Charles Scribner's Sons. \$4.00.
Catalogue of the Barton Collection. Boston Public Library. In two Parts:—Part I, Shakespeare's Works and Shakespeariana; Part II, Miscellaneous. 4to, pp. 858. Paper. Published by the Trustees of the Boston Public Library.
A Manual of Historical Literature. Comprising Brief Descriptions of the Most Important Histories in English, French and German, together with Practical Suggestions as to Methods and Courses of Historical Study for the Use of Students, General Readers, and Collectors of Books. By Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D. Third Edition. 8vo, pp. 720. Harper & Bros. \$2.50.
A Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature. Compiled by M. Jastrow, Ph.D. Part III. 4to, pp. 95. Boards. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.00.
Cassell's Complete Pocket-Guide to Europe. Revised and Enlarged. 32mo, pp. 497. Flexible Cover. Cassell & Co. \$1.50.
National Academy Notes and Complete Catalogue. Sixty-fourth Spring Exhibition National Academy of Design, New York. Edited by Charles M. Kurtz. Illustrated. 16mo, pp. 150. Paper. Cassell & Co. 50 cents.

RELIGION—CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Christian Doctrine Harmonized and Its Rationality Vindicated. By John Steinfort Kedney, D.D., author of "The Beautiful and the Sublime." In 2 vols. Large 8vo. Gilt Top. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.00.
The Way: The Nature and Means of Revelation. By John F. Weir, M.A., N.A. 12mo, pp. 430. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.75.
A Plain Argument for God. By George Stuart Fullerton. 16mo, pp. 110. J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.00.
Living Questions. Studies in Nature and Grace. By Warren Hathaway. 12mo, pp. 365. Fords, Howard & Hulbert. \$1.25.
Studies in the Out-Lying Fields of Psychic Science. By Hudson Tuttle, author of "Arcana of Nature." 12mo, pp. 250. M. L. Holbrook & Co. \$1.25.
Condensed Thoughts about Christian Science. By Dr. William H. Holcombe. 16mo, pp. 53. Sixth Edition. Paper. Chicago: Purdy Pub'g Co. 25 cents.
Mental Healing. Dr. George F. Foote on. With a History and Mode of Treatment. 16mo, pp. 32. Paper. Chicago: Purdy Pub'g Co. 25 cents.

TRAVELS.

Notes of My Journey Round the World. By Evelyn Cecil, B.A. 15 Full-page Illustrations. 8vo, pp. 207. Uncut. Longmans, Green, & Co. \$4.00.
From Japan to Granada. Sketches of Observations and Inquiry in a Tour Round the World in 1887-8. By Jas. Henry Chapin, Ph.D., author of "The Creation." 8vo, pp. 325. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
European Glimpses and Glances. By J. M. Emerson, author of "New York to the Orient." With Portrait. 16mo, pp. 221. Cassell & Co. \$1.00.

EDUCATION—TEXT BOOKS.

Physiological Notes on Primary Education and the Study of Language. By Mary Putnam Jacobi, M.D. 12mo, pp. 120. G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.60.
Algebraic Analysis. Solutions and Exercises Illustrating the Fundamental Theorems and the Most Important Processes of Pure Algebra. By G. A. Wentworth, A.M., J. A. McLellan, LL.D., and J. C. Glasham. Part I. 12mo, pp. 418. Leather back. Ginn & Co. \$1.00.

Homer's Odyssey. Books I—IV. Edited on the Basis of the Ames-Hentze Edition, by B. Perrin. 8vo, pp. 228. "College Series of Greek Authors." Ginn & Co. \$1.50.
A Concise Vocabulary to the First Six Books of Homer's Iliad. By Thomas D. Seymour. 12mo, pp. 105. Ginn & Co. 80 cents.

SCIENCE.

Psychology as a Natural Science. Applied to the Solution of Occult Psychic Phenomena. By C. G. Rave, M. D. 8vo, pp. 541. Porter & Coates. \$3.50.
Nerve Waste. Practical Information concerning Nervous Impairment in Modern Life, Its Causes, Phases, and Remedies, with Advice on the Hygiene of the Nervous Constitution. By H. C. Sawyer, M.D. Second Edition. 8vo, pp. 160. San Francisco: The Bancroft Co.
The Playtime Naturalist. By Dr. J. E. Taylor, F.L.S., editor of "Science-Gossip." 365 Illustrations. 12mo, pp. 289. D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

[Any book in this list will be mailed to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price by Messrs. A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.]

TO AUTHORS.—The New York BUREAU OF REVISION gives critical opinions on manuscripts of all kinds, edits them for publication, and offers them to publishers. George William Curtis says in *Harper's Magazine*: "Reading manuscripts with a view to publication is done, as it should be, professionally, by the Easy Chair's friend and fellow-laborer in letters, Dr. Titus Munson Coan." Send stamp to Dr. COAN for prospectus at 20 West 14th St., New York City.

In Confidence.

When you make a change, settle an estate, or for any cause, desire to sell your **Library**, we can help you quietly, expeditiously, and for a large sum. We know our business completely, having been "Book Auctioneers" for 64 years, we are adept and prompt. Why not correspond with M. Thomas & Sons, Phila., Pa., at once—why not? Why not? Why Not?

BINDINGS FOR THE DIAL.

With April, 1889, *THE DIAL* completed its Ninth Year. A full Index and Title-Page are issued for each volume. Subscribers wishing their copies bound can send them to the publishers for that purpose. Price of Cloth Binding, \$1.00 per volume.

A. C. McClurg & Co., Publishers,
 Cor. Wabash Avenue and Madison Street, CHICAGO.

THE "MATCHLESS" PENS.

THE superiority of the "MATCHLESS" Pens is attested by the satisfaction that invariably attends their use. The ease and comfort with which they write, together with their durability and resistance to corrosives, makes them unquestionably the best Steel Pen in the market.

SAMPLES of the six different styles will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of six cents in stamps. Price per gross, \$1.25.

A. C. McClurg & Co., CHICAGO.

The Latest American Edition, and the only one with a complete Index.

THE MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

By LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE BOURRIENNE his private secretary. Edited by Col. R. W. Phipps. New and revised edition, with 34 full-page portraits engraved on wood, and other illustrations.

Four Volumes, 12mo, cloth, plain, . . . \$ 5.00.
 Four Volumes, 12mo, cloth, gilt top, . . . 6.00.
 Four Volumes, 12mo, half calf, . . . 12.00.

IN A BOX.

This edition is an exact reproduction of the expensive latest English edition, containing all the notes, portraits, medallions, maps, etc. Attention is called to the fact that all the portraits in this edition have been engraved on wood at great expense, and will be found, on comparison with those reproduced by "process," to be far superior. A full and accurate INDEX, which is indispensable to a work of this kind, is also a special feature of this edition, and will be of great convenience to all readers.

"If you want something to read both interesting and amusing, get the *Memoirs de Bourrienne*. These are the only authentic memoirs of Napoleon which have as yet appeared."
 —Prince Metternich.

THOMAS Y. CROWELL & CO.,
 13 Astor Place, New York.

EAGLE PENCILS

ALL STYLES. ALL GRADES.

EAGLE No. 2¹ GOLD PENCILS

ROUND AND HEXAGON. PATENTED.

The Best Pencil for Free-Hand Drawing, School, Mercantile, and General Uses.

Our FINE ARTS.

The most perfect Pencil made. Graded 6B to 6H, 15 degrees; for Artists, Engineers, and Draughtsmen.

COLORED CRAYONS.

Over Fifty Colors. Preferable to Water Colors in many ways.

The STOP-GAUGE

AUTOMATIC PENCIL is an entirely new article, and is the *ne plus ultra* of all Pencils.

MACMILLAN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

A NEW BOOK BY MR. HENRY JAMES.

A LONDON LIFE—THE PATAGONIA— THE LIAR—MRS. TEMPERLY.

By HENRY JAMES. 12mo, \$1.50.

A NEW NOVEL BY F. MARION CRAWFORD.

GREIFENSTEIN.

By F. MARION CRAWFORD, author of "Mr. Isaacs," "Dr. Claudius," "Saracinesca," etc., etc. 12mo., \$1.50.

"So Greif makes up his mind that he must break with Hilda. How well she plays the part of true-hearted womanhood in this period of trial, and how Rex's friendship is put to the severest test that can befall an impetuous nature to come unscathed from the ordeal, the reader may, perhaps, prefer to discover. . . . As a story it has many and decisive attractions, and it is marked by that extraordinary command of resources which one has come to expect from Mr. Crawford's later works."—*Boston Beacon*.

AN AUTHOR'S LOVE.

Being the Unpublished Letters of PROSPER MERIMEE'S "Inconnue." Globe 8vo, \$1.50.

A NEW SERIES OF "THE PLEASURES OF LIFE."

THE PLEASURES OF LIFE.

Part II. By SIR JOHN LURROCK, Bart., M.P., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D. 12mo, paper, 35 cents; cloth, 60 cents.

CONTENTS: Ambition—Wealth—Health—Love—Art—Poetry—Music—The Beauties of Nature—The Troubles of Life—Labor and Rest—Religion—The Hope of Progress—The Destiny of Man.

Now Ready: Vols. I., II., and III. 12mo, cloth limp, each, 60 cents; edges uncut, 75 cents.

ENGLISH MEN OF ACTION.

GENERAL GORDON.

By Colonel SIR WILLIAM BUTLER.

"It is the best biography of Gordon that has yet appeared."—*Nonconformist*.

HENRY THE FIFTH. By the Rev. A. J. CHURCH.

"The incidents in Henry's life are clearly narrated, the account of the battle of Agincourt is masterly, and the style is eminently readable."—*St. James's Gazette*.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE. By THOMAS HUGHES.

"The volume is an excellent instance of miniature biography, for it gives us what we seek in such a book—a sketch of his deeds, not a picture of the man."—*Spectator*.

SIR MONIER-WILLIAMS ON BUDDHISM.

Buddhism and its Connection with Brahminism and Hinduism, and its Contrast with Christianity.

By SIR MONIER-WILLIAMS, K.C.F.E., M.A., Hon. D.C.L. With fifteen illustrations. 8vo, \$5.25.

"He is the first to give in one volume a connected view of the course of Buddhism in the past 2,000 years, for which his knowledge of Pali, the language the Buddha must have spoken, especially fits him. . . . There is little but praise to award to the way in which Sir Monier attacks his subject and gives his well-defined views."—*New York Times*.

A NEW WORK BY ARCHDEACON FARRAR.

LIVES OF THE FATHERS.

Sketches of Church History in Biography. By FREDERIC W. FARRAR, D.D., F.R.S., Archdeacon of Westminster, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen. Two vols., large 12mo, \$5.00.

MACMILLAN & CO., New York,
And all Booksellers.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

THE AFTERNOON LANDSCAPE.

Poems and Translations. By THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON. 12mo., cloth, gilt top, \$1.00. [Just Ready.]

"One of those rare and choice collections of the singer's art, a book to be enjoyed and loved."—*Boston Traveller*.

"It touches a high plane of poetic sentiment, and is at once manly and delicate in tone. Several of the poems recall the author's military experience."—*Critic*.

MICAH CLARKE:

His Statement as made to his Three Grandchildren, during the Hard Winter of 1734, of the Adventures that befell him during the Western Rebellion. Compiled day by day from his own narration, by JOSEPH CLARKE. Now for the first time collected, corrected, and rearranged from the original manuscripts. By A. CONAN DOYLE. Crown 8vo., \$1.50.

"From every point one of the most admirable and interesting historical tales of our generation."—*Academy*.

"Easily the best example of the class of fiction to which it belongs, of the year. . . . Two descriptions of battles in this story are among the most brilliant and spirited bits of writing we have had."—*Christian Union*.

LONGMANS' NEW ATLAS:

Political and Physical; for the Use of Schools and Private Persons. Consisting of 40 4to. and 16 8vo. Maps and Diagrams, besides Insets and 16 4to Plates of Views, etc. Engraved and Lithographed by EDWARD STANFORD. Edited by G. G. CHISHOLM. Imp. 8vo., \$4.00.

*A Descriptive Circular embodying the chief characteristics of the Atlas will be sent on application.

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF THE LEGISLATIVE SYSTEMS OPERATIVE IN IRELAND FROM THE INVASION OF HENRY THE SECOND TO THE UNION. (1172-1800).

By the Right Hon. J. T. BALL, LL.D., D.C.L. 8vo., \$2.25.

"A valuable contribution towards the formation of clear views regarding the settlement of the Irish question. We are not aware of any other work in which the history of the legislative systems operative in Ireland is so clearly traced."—*The Nation*.

"We cannot too highly recommend Mr. Ball's book."—*The Dial*.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

By JOHN BEATTIE CROZIER. New and cheaper edition. 8vo., \$2.00.

"The book is worthy of careful study, and is a genuine contribution to sociological science."—*Pop. Science Monthly*.

"The book of a very able man. . . . The testimony which we are compelled to give to the high ability of this ambitious work is completely impartial. . . . Full of original criticism. . . . Great literary faculty. . . . A book far less superficial than Mr. Buckle's."—*Spectator*.

ON PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT IN ENGLAND:

Its Origin, Development, and Practical Operation. By ALPHEUS TODD, LL.D., C.M.G. Second Edition. In two volumes. Volume II., 8vo., \$10. [Volume I., 8vo., \$7.50.]

*For sale by all booksellers. Sent on receipt of price by the publishers.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.,
15 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, - - NEW YORK.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

THE STANDARD AND THE BEST.

"AN INVALUABLE COMPANION IN EVERY SCHOOL, AND AT EVERY FIRESIDE."

The latest edition has 118,000 Words in its vocabulary, about 3,000 more than any other American Dictionary. It contains 3,000 Illustrations in the body of the work (nearly three times the number found in any other American Dictionary), and these are repeated and classified at the end of the work.

WEBSTER IS STANDARD AUTHORITY

In the GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, and with the U. S. SUPREME COURT. It is recommended by the *State Sup'ts of Schools* in 36 States, and by the leading *College Presidents* of the U. S. and Canada. It is the only Dictionary that has been selected in making *State Purchases*.

SPECIMEN TESTIMONIALS.

CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, of the U. S. Supreme Court, says: Webster's Unabridged Dictionary is recognized as Standard Authority in the Court over which I preside.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, Washington, Oct. 1886.—Webster will continue to be the Standard in the use of the English Language in this office.—T. E. BENEDICT, *Public Printer*.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT, the Historian says: Webster is superior to all others as a household Dictionary.

THE LONDON TIMES says: It is the best and most useful Dictionary of the English Language ever published.

THE TORONTO WEEK says: It may be regarded as the one final authority, safely to be relied on where others are emphatically differing among themselves.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE says: It is recognized as the most useful existing "word-book" of the English Language all over the world.

Nearly all the School Books published in this country are avowedly based on Webster. Four leading firms state that they publish annually 17,000,000 copies, and to this number may be added the publications of nearly all the other School Book Publishers. It is well within bounds to say that 25,000,000 School Books, based on Webster, are published annually. The children of the country are thus educated by Webster.

PUBLISHED BY G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

His Celebrated Numbers

303-404-170-604-332

and his other styles, may be had of all dealers throughout the world.

JOSEPH GILLOTT & SONS, . . . NEW YORK.

Trade Mark.] **NONPAREIL** [Registered.

OUR FINEST
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

*In genuine Seal, Russia, Turkey Morocco,
and Plush,—Quarto, Royal Quarto,
Oblong, and Longfellow sizes,*

*Bear the above Trade Mark, and are for sale
by all the Leading Booksellers and
Stationers.*

KOCH, SONS & CO.,

541 AND 543 PEARL ST., . . . NEW YORK.

BOORUM & PEASE,

MANUFACTURERS OF

The STANDARD Blank Books.

(For the Trade Only).

25 SHEETS (100 pp.) TO THE QUIRE.

Everything from the smallest Pass-book to the largest Ledger, suitable to all purposes—Commercial, Educational, and Household uses.

For Sale by all Booksellers and Stationers.

FACTORY, BROOKLYN.

Offices and Salesrooms, 30 and 32 Reade Street,
NEW YORK CITY.

ESTERBROOK'S STEEL PENS.

LEADING STYLES.

FINE POINT, . . .	Nos. 333	444	232
BUSINESS, . . .	Nos. 048	14	130
BROAD POINT, . . .	Nos. 161	239	284

FOR SALE BY ALL STATIONERS.

The Esterbrook Steel Pen Co.,

Works: Camden, N. J.] 26 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

NEW BOOKS.

I.

*Revised and Enlarged Edition of**Historical Literature.*

By C. K. ADAMS, LL.D., President of Cornell University. A MANUAL OF HISTORICAL LITERATURE, comprising Brief Descriptions of the most Important Histories in English, French, and German, together with Practical Suggestions as to Methods and Courses of Historical Study, for the use of Students, General Readers, and Collectors of Books. By Charles Kendall Adams, LL.D., Professor of History, and President of Cornell University. 3d Edition, Revised and Enlarged. Pp. xl., 720. Crown 8vo. Cloth, \$2.50.

II.

Farces by W. D. Howells.

THE MOUSE-TRAP, and Other Farces. By W. D. HOWELLS. Illustrated by C. S. REINHART, and HARPER PENNINGTON. Pp. vi., 184. 12mo. Cloth, \$1.00.

RECENT WORKS BY W. D. HOWELLS.

ANNIE KILBURN. A Novel. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

APRIL HOPES. A Novel. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

MODERN ITALIAN POETS. With Portraits. 12mo, half cloth, uncut edges and gilt top, \$2.00.

III.

The Tramp at Home.

By LEE MERIWETHER, Special Agent of the U. S. Department of Labor, author of "A Tramp Trip; or, How to See Europe on Fifty Cents a Day." Illustrated. Pp. xiv., 296. 12mo, cloth, ornamental, \$1.25.

IV.

Frith's Autobiography. Volume II.

MY AUTOBIOGRAPHY AND REMINISCENCES. By W. P. FRITH, R.A. Vol. II. Pp. viii., 334. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50. Uniform with "My Autobiography and Reminiscences," Vol. I. 12mo, cloth, \$1.50.

V.

English Classics for School Reading.

FAIRY TALES. In Prose and Verse. Selected from Early and Recent Literature. Edited, with Notes, by WILLIAM J. ROLFE, A.M., Litt.D. Illustrated. Pp. x., 188. 16mo, cloth, 36 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

The above works are for sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by HARPER & BROTHERS, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States and Canada, on receipt of the price. HARPER'S CATALOGUE sent on receipt of Ten Cents in stamps.

JUST PUBLISHED:

The Life and Times of the Right Hon. John Bright.

By WILLIAM ROBERTSON, brought down to date by a well-known American writer. One volume, 8vo, over 600 pages and portrait of John Bright, taken from recent photograph. Price, \$1.50.

"Mr. Robertson had especial advantages for writing this life of the great reformer and statesman, and it reads with all the absorbing interest that attaches to the well-written biography of a great man."

REVISED EDITION FOR 1889.

*"Infinite Riches in a Little Room."**Cassell's Pocket Guide to Europe.*

Planned by E. C. STEDMAN of New York; compiled by EDWARD KING of Paris; revised by M. F. SWEETSER of Boston.

For accuracy, fullness, legibility of text and maps, compact beauty and usefulness, and low price, it is the model book of its kind.

ONE VOL., LEATHER BINDING, PRICE, \$1.50.

It is accurate, its maps are clear and legible, and its information full and exact.—*Boston Transcript*.

The best of the kind published.—*Bulletin, Phila.*

Such a model of fulness of information, compactness of arrangement, and cheapness, should be in every European Tourist's Pocket.—*Mail and Express*.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AS IT WAS WRITTEN," ETC.

Grandison Matber;

OR, AN ACCOUNT OF THE FORTUNES OF MR. AND MRS. THOMAS GARDINER. By SIDNEY LUSKA (Harry Harland), author of "As it Was Written," "The Yoke of the Thorah," "Mrs. Peixada," "A Latin Quarter Courtship," etc. 12mo, extra cloth, price, \$1.25.

DO NOT FAIL TO READ

Rented--A Husband.

By VOISIN. Paper, 50 cents; extra cloth, 75 cents.

Ask your Bookseller to show you a copy of "Rented--A Husband."

NEW VOLUMES IN CASSELL'S SUNSHINE SERIES.

An Hour's Promise.

By ANNIE ELIOT. 12mo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Time's Scythe.

By JANE VALENTINE. 12mo, paper 50 cents, extra cloth, 75 cents.

For sale by all booksellers.

CASSELL & COMPANY, Limited,
104 AND 106 FOURTH AVENUE, - - NEW YORK.